The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 55⅓ Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE.—For Freight apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FIRST SHIP TO LEAVE, FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail before the departure of next Mail.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, 687 Tons register. W. H. SEWARD, Commander, having nearly her whole Cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents of the Owners and Captain of the Ship *Winterthur*.

LOADING FOR LIVERPOOL.
(With quick Despatch.)

THE A 1 12 years new Iron Clipper-built Ship VICTORIA CROSS, 1262 Tons, and now on her first voyage, having undergone a thorough cleaning in Dock, is expected to make a very fast passage home. For Freight apply to J. W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR PENANG DIRECT.
(To sail Immediately)

THE fine A 1 Ship SPITFIRE, 440 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agent Ship *Spitfire*
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
[Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 150 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 24th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The CORINGA, Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at 10 A. M.

Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo to the Kurrachee as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,491 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 24th June, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 21st instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 15th June, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on the 21st inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

DAPHNE FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo will please take notice that Goods "to order" for which Boats are not ready as they come to hand will be landed at the expense and risk of Consignees by Captain FOREMAN, at whichever Bunder may be most convenient. The Goods will remain there at the sole risk and expense of the Consignees.
GREY & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Agents for Capt. FOREMAN.

GERTRUDE FROM LONDON.—With reference to previous advertisement, Consignees of Cargo will please take notice that as the ship is being much delayed for want of Boats, Captain SPEEDING will proceed to land packages still on board at the expense and risk of Consignees. These will remain on the Bunders at the sole risk of the Consignees, and when warehoused they will be liable for rent and all charges.
GREY & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Agents for Capt. SPEEDING.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AFFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICE—The ship *Morayshire*, Captain PITON, from London, having encountered heavy weather on the passage, was compelled in consequence to put into the port of *Bahia*, for repairs, the cost of which will constitute a general average claim on the ship and Cargo; and it is hereby requested that Consignees will call at the office of the undersigned without delay and declare the value of their respective Goods, that an estimate of the requisite per centage of the amount to be deposited may be made, and the average Bond prepared for signature.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Morayshire* and Owners.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOK-KEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W.," care Publisher *Times of India*.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. STEWART & Co.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The Offices of PLATT BROTHERS & Co. are this day removed from No. 7, Hummun Street, to No. 11, Apollo Street, Fort.
June 15th, 1864. R. NEWTON, Agent.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 25th instant, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Deed of Association of the above Company is now lying at the office of Messrs. C. E. and F. S. Leathes, Solicitors, 25 Medow Street, and Allottees of Shares are requested to sign the same without delay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
14th June, 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.
26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઊસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बंबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઇશટ ઇંડીઆ પરેશ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ईस्ट ईंडया परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)
FIRST CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
ધી પરીનશ આફ વેલશ શીપીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Company will be positively held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The undermentioned Plumbers are authorized to work in connection with the Vehar Water Works. The public are requested not to employ any other:—

Mr. Kerbajee Hormusjee	...Erskine Road	House No.	36
„ Hassunally Cassumjee	...Bajee Palla Road	„	22
„ Sullimon Adam ...	...Mahd. Hoosain Kambeker St.	„	14
„ Dorabjee Nusserwanjee	...Woomerkady	„	40
„ Jewa Khan Sullimon	...Gunbow St, Fort	„	99
„ Francis Jesus ...	...Cavell Street	„	55
„ Goolam Hoossain	...Bendy Bazar Road	„	68
„ E. Tonkin ...	...DuncanRoad	„	30
„ G. Burstall...	...Chinchpoogly	„	15
„ Abdool HoosainCassumjee	Bossaree Molla	„	35
„ G. Phillipps	...Cavell Street	„	38
„ Hussunally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla	„	74
„ Surruffally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla	„	50
„ Cassinath Dadajee	...Duncan Road	„	69
„ V. J. Tabord	...Goolam Moiden St.	„	24
„ Allybhoy Mothabhoy	...Bossaree Molla	„	66
„ Mahomed Abba ...	...Ather Gully	„	197
„ Pascoal Gomes ...	...Woomerkady	„	49
„ Sorabjee Jeewanjee	...Cholbhatwady Lane	„	48
„ Gopall Pandoo ...	...Jamly Molla St.	„	37
„ Wittoojee Govindjee	...New Hunumon Lane	„	39
„ Muncherjee Jamasjee	...Breach Candy Road		474

By order,
F. KING,
Chief Resident Engineer B. W. W.
14th June 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but NOT by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assignment *must be served in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.
By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held within the Bank's Office on MONDAY, the 20th instant, when the following Resolutions which were agreed to at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next, of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 3rd June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICES.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. SHAPOORJEE MANOCKJEE SAWYER in our Firm ceased from the 1st January last.
SORABJEE COWASJEE SAWYER & Co.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Interest on the paid up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo, will be payable (by interest warrants transmitted to the Shareholders) on and after THURSDAY, July 1st, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Bombay.
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rupees Two Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 4th July.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid on the above date.

Transfer Books will be closed from 20th June to 4th July, inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड
ધી પરીનશ આફ વેલશ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 500 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 30th June 1864, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 27th May 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXXIX. Part I. of the Legislative Act No. XIX. of 1857:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of five hundred and twenty new Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2,500) each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best."
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
7, Rampart Row, 13th June 1864. Managers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that under Section XXXVIII. of Act X. of 1863, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, will be held, within the Bank Premises, on THURSDAY, the 16th June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors for the current year.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight	2s. 0¼d.
4 do.	do.	2s.
3 do.	do.	1s. 11⅞d.
2 do.	do.	1s. 11¾d.
1 do.	do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Demand...		1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3	months certain	3 per cent.
„ „ 6	„	5 „ „
„ „ 12	„	7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement*.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2	Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2	Do. do. do.	1858	„	26.
2	Do. do. do.	1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

W. B. Huggins and Co's. very superior Sherry in 1 dozen and 2 dozen cases; marked (1) at Rs. 25 per dozen, and (2) at Rs. 28 per dozen.

Whiskey at Rs. 12 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).

Royal Champagne at Rs. 36 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).

Devonshire Champagne at Cider Coy's Cider (Vintage 1858) in 1 dozen and 3 dozen cases Quarts at Rs. 11 per dozen, and 5 dozen cases Pints at Rs. 7 per dozen.

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac 1851 at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Personneau Gilbert Vincent and Co.'s Champagne Cognac (United Growers of the Vineyard of France) at Rs. 14 per dozen.

L. O. Sicard and Co.'s Vieu Cognac at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Champagne 1858 Vins at Rs. 24 per dozen.
STEVENS BROS. & Co.
P. A. W. CAMPBELL.
ALSO,

FOR SALE.—2 nice Dog Carts just landed ex *City of Manchester*. Apply to BAZONJEE PALLONJEE at Messrs. Stevens Brothers & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.
BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ...per dz. Rs. 4½
Do. in pints ...

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), without allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	„	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„	15
Do. white do.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38
Green Seal, quarts	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.	
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Oarriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras-Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

TO LET.—(For 5½ months from 1st June 1864), a furnished HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.
Bombay—Established, 1850.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale:—
RIFLES AND GUNS.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.
COGNACS.—Otard, Dupuy's &Co.'s and Martell & Co.'s 1857.
SHERRIES.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom.
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.—Mumm's extra superior.
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's 1st quality, pints and quarts.
2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,
NEAR THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Elastic Enamel Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do.	10
Enamel Riding Boots	35	Do. Plain Calf do.	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
		Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases,

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected, STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F.-CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.

Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	... ...	Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6	... ...	„ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7	... ...	„ 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches ...	Rs. 40
10 „ ...	„ 15
12 „ ...	„ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	8	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	20	0		0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	8	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	5	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8		
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvetlined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTORPOINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each ...	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each...	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each...	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each ...	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each ...	6	0
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each ...	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches...	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches...	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches...	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches ...	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches ...	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches ...	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches ...	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long ...		
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Fbony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.	
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.	
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	Liverpool.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Henry Duckwoth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED A PRESS READER. None but those accustomed to the work will be treated with. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Our Office is removed to No. 2, Oak Lane. C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

NOTICE.—The Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation have this day removed from Nesbit Lane to No. 3, Church Lane Street.
15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. SCOTT, BROTHERS & Co.
Cochin, 1st June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington.*
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co., AND OF THE FIRM OF HUNT & Co.—We hereby give notice, that the Meeting of Creditors of the above Firms advertised to be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, stands adjourned until MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the same will be held at No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort.

C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Committee of Creditors.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting lately advertised to take place on the 15th instant has been postponed until SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12-30 (noon.)

All Shareholders are requested to attend.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will take place at the Club Rooms on the 18th July 1864, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Report and Abstract of the Affairs of the Club for the past half-year.

J. REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 14th June 1864.

BOMBAY FLOATING DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Shareholders in this Company will please take notice that a General Meeting will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., to receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
14th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 10th July 1864.

FULCHER COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th June 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડ એનદ શીપીગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे लांडींग आंड शीपींग कंपनी लिमीटेड.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY next, the 21st June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st May 1864, in consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 21st June to the 6th July, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

By order of the Directors,
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th June at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 30th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—June, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday, 20th......... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th...... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	16	Saturn rises 1h. 6m.	5 24	6 37	7 59	8 26	14th June 1864. Time—8h. 57m. 5. 5.
Fri.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	8 51	9 16	
Sat.	18	Daybreak 4h. a. m.	5 24	6 38	9 49	10 3	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 38	10 25	10 48	
Mon.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 38	11 11	11 35	
Tues.	21	Proclamation.	5 25	6 38	11 57	—	
Wed.	22	Twilight ends at 7.3.	5 25	6 39	0 19	0 42	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 8
AGRA	June 9	LAHORE	June 8
ALLAHABAD	June 9	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 8
BANGALORE	June 7	MALTA	May 24
CALCUTTA	June 9	MEERUT	June 10
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	June 8
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	June 4	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	June 7	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

WE publish to-day a pamphlet written and privately circulated among his friends, only four months before his death, by the Rev. Adam White, the devoted missionary who ended a life of self-sacrifice by what the *Times of India* well called a "truly noble death" among the cholera-stricken natives of Seroor. When Mr. White died, the Editor of the *Times of India* wrote an article in which he embodied a letter that had come accidentally into his hands, adding to it, with characteristic good taste, these comments:—

> Strange commentary, suddenly afforded, on the elaborate slanders and subtle depreciation of which the Missionary body are at this very time the subject, in a part of the local English press of this city! Strong rebuke to the selfish or ignorant detractors, who are trying to blacken the Missionary character, by foul imputations of interested kidnapping, artful proselytism, and unfilial teaching.—Adam White was not thinking of his detractors, but of his duty, and of the darkness and distresses of those whose souls he loved, when he threw away his life in their service, as if it had no value; and gave an answer to which the subtlest enemy of Missions can never reply, to all imputations of self-seeking and dishonesty.
>
> Let the Natives of India examine into this matter. What was it which drew Mr. White down in the middle of the hot season, from his cool home on the neighbouring mountain, to the pestilential bazaars and dark alleys of plague-stricken Sassoor? He, at any rate, was an "unpaid Apostle;" and had but one possible object in his unwearied self-devotion. He longed only to bring sinners to Christ, to fulfil his course—to do his duty by the land of his adoption. He counted all things but dross for these objects, and brought no ordinary diligence to this service.

We did not accept the challenge thus thrown down to us to commence a faction fight over the grave of a man whom we respected while he lived and mourned in his death. But Mr. White's pamphlet supplies a "strange commentary" on the "deep and sincere regret" which the *Times of India* professed to feel at the loss of a "pure and single-eyed" preacher of the Gospel. It appears from the statement of Mr. White himself, that, if he had a persistent and unscrupulous "detractor" on earth, the name of that "slanderer" and "subtle depreciator" of the Missionary's merits is the Rev. Francis Gell, lately a Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, and now Editor of the *Times of India.* Mr. White deliberately charges Mr. Gell with having maliciously and persistently persecuted him from place to place, with having libelled him to the Government, and circulated foul slanders concerning him among the people of Bombay, and with having thus prevented him from doing the work to which he believed he was called by his Lord and Master. If Mr. White "was thinking not of his detractors, but of his duty" when he died, that should be a source of consolation to the Rev. Mr. Gell, who had been his chief detractor, and had laboured with all the zeal of intolerance to make it impossible for him to have any duty to think of. We purposely forbear from criticizing the pamphlet; but we think any one who reads it will agree with us that a minister of the Gospel who could treat a fellow-labourer as Mr. Gell treated Mr. White while that unfortunate missionary was alive, and then insult his dead victim's memory with a flattering epitaph, is unworthy to associate with honourable men.

As the "Splendide Mendax" of the poet involves, no contradiction of the general meanness of falsehood, so there are occasions on which ingenuousness may be characterised as shameless without calling in question the nobleness of truth. The ninth letter of our "Competition Wallah" affords a fair example of such a combination of truth and impudence. The Chief Justice of Bengal having decided that a general advance in the value of agricultural produce is a good ground of enhancement of the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy at an equitable rate, and having laid down the principles by which the amount of the enhancement is to be regulated, we are informed by our "Competition Wallah" that "the Civilian Magistrates and Judges so arrange matters that the planters have got very scant satisfaction from this decision." Any one unacquainted with the state of our Courts might well pause before accepting as true a statement which broadly accuses English Judges of "arranging matters" in the exercise of their judicial functions so as to avoid authoritative interpretations of the law they are bound to administer. Every one, however, who is acquainted with those Courts was aware of its truth long before the "Competition Wallah" avowed it; and, if any one is now surprised, it is not at the fact but the impudence which proclaims it for the admiration of the British public.

It is evident that, if the lower Courts are to go on administering law by *arrangement,* all legislation for India is superfluous; and the High Court may as well be abolished, if its decisions can be thus contemptuously set at naught. If *arrangement* is possible and successful when dictated by one motive, it may be so when dictated by another, and we have as little security against corruption, as against spleen and prejudice.

Ryots having a right of occupancy in Bengal may be divided into two classes,—those who, settled before a certain date, are declared by law to hold at a rent fixed for ever; and those who by length of occupancy are entitled to hold at an equitable rent, susceptible of enhancement under certain circumstances. With reference to the former class we have already expressed our opinion that the law has set a seal for ever upon the progress of the Zemindar, and that it practically secures to the ryot far more than a just legislature could ever have intended. With reference to the latter class the enactment is less mischievous because it takes into account, what no mundane laws can exclude without leading to catastrophes, the element of change to which all things mundane are liable. To deprive the landlord of this scant justice, however, is the policy of the Civil Service, a policy which, out of hatred to a particular class of landlords, they "arrange" to carry out as the "Competition Wallah" tells us, through thick and thin, in supreme contempt of law, precedent, and public opinion.

After this it seems almost futile to point out the fault of our enactments themselves; and, if we were not convinced that the day must soon come when our Mofussil tribunals will find that they can no longer "arrange" to decide cases as they like, we should be content to let the laws alone, as a matter of no importance whatever. To revert then to the right of occupancy conferred on a ryot by twelve years possession. It matters not, we believe, whether the ryot has held for twelve years without a lease, or under a terminable lease, or a succession of terminable leases; the right of occupancy equally accrues to him. There appears to be only one way left the landlord to prevent any particular ryot becoming a fixture on his estate, viz., to oust him before he has been in possession twelve years, if he holds without a written agreement, or, if he gives him a lease, to take care that the period of it does not carry him beyond that time.

That it should be out of the power of a landlord to give a ryot a lease, or succession of leases, for twelve years, or a longer period, and still retain his power to have done with him at the termination thereof, seems utterly irreconcileable with the rights of property, and inconsistent with the nature of a terminable lease; yet this is the only construction which the law seems capable of bearing. If we consider for a moment the position of a landlord in Bengal, who has not the power to oust his tenants, we shall see that, to leave the value of his property out of the question, it is by no means an enviable one. To take it in connexion with the question of cattle-grazing alone. In almost every estate in Bengal and Behar we meet with whole hamlets of the Gowalla caste whose practice it has been from time immemorial to graze their cattle on their neighbour's crops. The extent to which this evil prevails, is unknown to any but the ryots themselves. Twenty-five per cent. is probably a small estimate of the proportion of the crops of Bengal, taking one district with another, thus annually destroyed, while it is not uncommon for fertile lands to be abandoned by the poorer peasants in despair. The Police and the Criminal Courts are powerless to put this practice down, powerless, not for the want of penal provisions to aid them, but for the same causes that render our Police and our Criminal Courts generally powerless to check crime, or administer justice, for the same causes which make them the last places in the world to which any ryot with a true grievance will willingly have recourse for redress. Not more than one ryot in a hundred complains to the Police, or the Magistrate; and that unfortunate one very generally repents the folly of doing so. If he happens to get justice, which is rare, it is at an expense of money which doubles his debt to the village mahajun, and of trouble and patience, which, on the next occasion, he will certainly prefer suffering in silence to incurring.

The only means of stopping cattle-grazing rests with the landlord. If he is sufficiently powerful to carry things with a high hand, he will be able to accomplish this effectually in many ways without assistance. If, as is now generally the case, he has no hold on the fears of his tenants, the only measure he can adopt is ejectment of the culprits. Where these culprits happen to have held their lands more than twelve years, every beegah in his estate may be grazed from end to end, and every tenant he has throw up his holding in consequence, but he cannot deprive the authors of this wanton and wholesale devastation of a single cottah of ground. Suppose, again, as is very generally the case, that these same valuable tenants are notorious robbers and thieves, whom the people of the neighbourhood fear too much to convict, the Magistrate will very likely fine him for their misdeeds; but the law gives him no power to get rid of them.

Excellent laws! Excellent institutions! which, utterly unable to grapple with crime, have rendered helpless the only class who could hope to be able to effect anything towards its suppression; which have rendered them helpless, but exact from them an account of their stewardship.

If twelve years' possession, or any length of possession, is to give a tenant a right of occupancy, the security of life and property throughout the country demands that the landlord should at least have the power of ousting ryots convicted of wanton cattle-grazing, or being known thieves or receivers, or persons of notorious bad character. Such a reservation would do more than all the Magistrates and all the Police in India can ever hope to effect, towards eradicating the monstrous evils under which the country now helplessly groans.

THE *Englishman* is informed that there has been of late some correspondence between the French and English governments regarding the possessions of the former in British India. "It appears that last year the Chandernagore authorities wrote to the Magistrate of Patna calling upon him to make over possession of a factory in that district, which they declared to be French, to a Native appointed by them. As, however, this factory had not been in possession of the French for the last sixty years, the Magistrate directed the Native to institute a regular suit against the present occupier in the Judicial Court of the district. The Native duly informed the Chandernagore authorities of this, and they applied to Pondicherry for further instructions. On this followed a lengthy correspondence between the Government of India and that of Pondicherry, resulting in a recommendation from the Government of India to the Home Government that an arrangement should be made by which the French factories in the different parts of India should be exchanged for an equivalent near Pondicherry. The factories, or rather possessions—to use the more modern expression—now belonging to, or claimed by, the French Government, are Pondicherry, and Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast; Younan and the *logement* of Masulipatam on the coast of Orissa; Mahe and the *logement* of Calicut on the Malabar Coast, Chandernagore and a few *logements* at Cossim-Bazaar, Joigodya, Dacca, Balasore and Patna in Bengal. A secret committee has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government to settle this question, and negotiations are now being carried on between England and France. There can be no doubt but that it will be much more convenient to have the French possessions concentrated in one spot instead of so widely scattered, especially as at present, several of them are not independent; but looking at the value of Chandernagore and the comparatively large revenue it yields the French Emperor will probably not be very moderate in his idea of an equivalent."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

PONDICHERRY, 15TH JUNE.

Steamer *Alphee,* from Galle anchored.

MADRAS, 14TH JUNE.

Steamer *Orissa* from Calcutta and Northern Ports anchored.

MADRAS, 15TH JUNE.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Galle.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15TH JUNE.

ARRIVED steamer *Madras* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th May, and King George's Sound 1st June.

The subject of transportation to Australia still occupies considerable attention. The matter has been discussed in Parliament and intelligence goes home avowing the utter dislike, and repeating the strong and unalterable protest of the Colonies against the continuation of transportation to any portion of Australia.

The war in New Zealand still proceeds. The rebels on the East coast have been strongly reinforced at a position known as the Gate Pa. They endured a bombardment of nine hours duration, lying in pits in the Pa covered with boughs, and when charged and driven out by a party of the 43rd Regiment and seamen detached for the purpose, were forced back again by the 68th Regiment who were in their rear. The small attacking force then fled panic-struck, despite the efforts of the officers, leaving Colonel Booth, of the 43rd, lying in the Pa, and many other officers dead. The Madras regiment deserted the place the same night and afterwards sustained a severe defeat.

Fortnightly communication with Galle is expected ere long.

Coffee steady. Sugar maket unsettled. Metals improving in some descriptions.

BOMBAY.

THE Captain of the ship *Sultana* died on Tuesday after a brief illness from fever. His remains were buried yesterday, and the funeral was attended by a very large number of shipmasters.

FROM a correspondent at Ahmedabad we understand that Mr. E. P. Down, the newly appointed Judge and Session Judge, took charge of his duties from the 1st instant.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay will take place this day at the office of the Bank at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors for the current year.

ENSIGN THOMAS MCCARTHY, (Unattached) Bengal Army, is permitted to proceed to Europe *via* the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

IN consequence of the Mohurrum festival the High Court will be closed this day. The appeal in the case of Mr. Howard *vs.* the *Times of India* which was fixed to be argued this day, has therefore been adjourned until to-morrow (Friday.)

WE are glad to learn that one of the most zealous and active Constables of the Bombay Police, Mr. H. Bailey, has been appointed Chief Inspector of the Municipal Commissioners in room of the late Mr. Pritchard.

OWING to numerous complaints which have reached us regarding late and non-delivery of this journal in the harbour, we have made arrangements with the various dubashes for the delivery of the *Bombay Gazette* to shipmasters from this date.

NEVER since the mutiny have shipmasters been in such a fix as now. Freights are so dull, and the number of ships in harbour so large, that many Captains seriously contemplate laying their ships up and waiting for better times. On Tuesday the *Herefordshire* was towed to Mazagon by the *Johnston Castle,* where she will remain until freights get higher.

THE regular meeting of Lodge Perseverance took place last evening at the Lodge Rooms in Grant's Buildings. A large number of brethren belonging to the "mystic tie" assembled on this occasion, and a very agreeable evening was spent, which was further improved by some capital selections performed on the harmonium by Brother Schmuck, Bandmaster of the 28th Regiment.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S little steamer, the *Lady Nyassa,* arrived in harbour on Tuesday. She left Zanzibar on the 1st of May, and the worthy Doctor has been Captain, Engineer, and Doctor during the voyage. Immediately on arrival he started for Poona with despatches for the Governor. The *Lady Nyassa* will be sold if a purchaser can be found for her. She is 110 feet long, fitted with a double screw propeller, and draws only 2 feet of water. The Doctor himself proceeds home Overland.

THE CASE OF RAOJEE SUBEDAR.—The prosecutrix in this case named Sajun, who was found the other day by the police authorities in the house of her relative, appeared yesterday at the Mazagon Police Office and requested that the charge of false imprisonment which she had preferred against Raojee Dadaram might be heard as soon as possible, as she wanted to go to her native country. His Worship told the woman that he would hear the case on Thursday the 22nd instant, and that she should appear on that day. His Worship at the same time granted her summonses for her witnesses.

THE following postal notice was issued on the 14th instant:—As the night mail trains to Poona and the south-eastern railway line are announced to run *via* Campoolee, and the mails will have to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut cart road, the public are recommended to post letters intended for Poona, and post towns south of Poona, and on the south-eastern railway line, before 1 P. M. daily, in time for the mail which will be made up and despatched from the General Post Office by 2-15 P. M., direct train *via* Kurjut. All parcels for stations branching from south-eastern railway line such as Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Carwar and the Madras presidency, Kulladghee, Ahmednuggur, Seroor &c., will be sent by the 2-15 P. M. train, instead of by the night train and must be posted before 12 noon.

IN consequence of the retirement of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the following changes have been made in the staff of interpreters of the High Court:—

Mr. Ballajee Pandoorung, to be third translator and interpreter.

Mr. Shamrao Bhaskerjee, fourth translator and interpreter.

Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao, Guzrathee and Marathee translator and interpreter.

Mr. Trimbuckrao Bapoojee, fifth translator and interpreter.

Mr. Hurrychund Shamrao, Guzrathee and Marathee translator and interpreter.

Mr. Bhasker Hurry Bhugwut, Guzrathee and Marathee translator and interpreter.

Mr. Bal Bhasker, Guzrathee and Marathee translator and interpreter.

Mr. Surotum Suceearam, sixth translator and interpreter.

Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee, assistant translator and interpreter.

Mr. Sokur Bapoojee, assistant translator and interpreter.

FOR the preservation of the public peace during the Mohurrum on the 15th and 16th instant, Her Majesty's 28th Foot will hold one full company with its proportion of officers ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

The 4th Rifles and 21st Regiment N. I. will each hold in readiness in their lines two full companies with their proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers under the command of experienced European officers to turn out at a moment's warning from a Magistrate of Police or other qualified peace officer.

The men warned for this duty are to be prohibited from quitting their barracks or lines.

The Brigadier General commanding directs that commanding officers of Native Regiments will give strict injunctions to the Mussalmans of their respective corps, not to carry their Taboots, if they have any, beyond the boundary of the Esplanade or to enter the Fort.

An experienced European officer in command of the usual guard to be directed to escort each Regiment's Taboots, should there be any, and the men of the European and Native Regiments are not to be permitted (unless on duty) to visit the native town during the above period.

The particular attention of officers commanding Regiments in Garrison is called to the public order which has been issued by the officiating Commissioner of Police.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*15th June.*)

USING AS GENUINE A FORGED DOCUMENT.—Hurjewan Khemjee was charged with the above offence.

Rustomjee Cowasjee being sworn, said.—I am a dubash and merchant. I know the ship *Maldon* now in Bombay harbour. I have not obtained or granted any shipping orders for that vessel. The writing in the paper (now produced) is not mine, neither is the signature.

Samuel Giles said.—I am an assistant in the firm of Framjee, Sands and Co., Agents for the Commercial Union Assurance Company. I know the prisoner at the bar. About eight days ago, the defendant applied to me for an insurance on cotton by the ship *Maldon.* His partner, Geerdhur, had previously applied to me, but I refused as he had not a shipping order. In the afternoon the prisoner brought me this shipping order (now before the Court.) As I had reason to believe that the ship was not on her berth, I made enquiries, and detained the shipping order, and the prisoner left. Yesterday he came to the office, I spoke to him about this shipping order, he said it was written and signed by his partner Geerdhur in his presence by permission of Rustomjee Cowasjee, dubash. Then I asked the defendant to go with me to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., he objected, and offered to pay any fine we might impose upon him, if we would forgive him, and not take any further notice. I then went with prisoner at his request to Rustomjee Cursetjee, dubash, and he indignantly denied having signed the shipping order, or given any authority with reference to it. Shipping orders are usually signed by the agents of ships in the first instance, but in cases of re-letting they are signed by the persons who have taken the original order from the consignees of the ship. About seven days elapsed before defendant came to me a second time. The prisoner spoke to me in Hindostanee. I understood the sense of what he said. I have had several transactions with the prisoner. I believe him to be a broker.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*15th June.*)

ROBBING THE NABOB OF SURAT.—Seedee Moobaruk and a respectable looking Borah, named Delaver Ally Shaik Tyab, were placed at the bar, the first charged with the theft of gold ornaments and two pieces of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 400, the property of the Nabob of Surat; and the second with dishonestly receiving the same knowing it to be stolen property.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Tyabjee, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

Shaik Mahomed Shaik Abdool Russool, a Jemadar in the service of Meer Alum Khan, son-in-law of the late Nabob of Surat, on being sworn, stated.—He had charge of his master's Jamdarkhana (the place where jewels and valuable articles are kept.) He knew the first prisoner, who was in the service of his master and had access to the Jamdarkhana. He used to come there to receive ornaments. It was the part of witness' duty to deliver ornaments when the Nabob wanted them. About the 1st instant, he missed from the Jamdarkhana the silver chain anklet and the silver anklet called Badee, now produced. The prisoner was not in his master's service when he missed those articles. Two or three days before witness missed the said silver articles he missed a pair of gold ear ornaments called Ghoogree, which he subsequently found with one Peeria, a sepoy in the service of the Nabob. He suspected the prisoner, because he left at the same time that they were missing. Witness came to Mr. Souter and reported the matter. A sepoy was given to him, and while they were passing the Bhendy Bazaar Road, he met the prisoner there, whom he pointed out to the sepoy, who charged the prisoner with having taken the anklets. The prisoner denied the charge. The sepoy warned him to be careful what he said; and he then said that he had taken them to the second prisoner. This conversation took place on the road about ten paces from a stable in a corner. The stable was that of the second prisoner, who was there. The first prisoner pointed out the stable and also Delaver Ally, saying that he had given ornaments to him. After some discussion, the prisoner denied that he had given the ornaments to Delaver Ally who also denied that he had the ornaments. Delaver Ally said to the prisoner, "why do you admit? if you do admit, you will get into a scrape." Delaver Ally also said to the prisoner "I shall defend you." He said so two or three times. After a time a European Constable came there. Delaver Ally and he talked in English, which the witness did not understand. The prisoner Seedee Moobaruk said that the anklet called Badee was with a Parsee. He pointed out the Parsee in his shop near Mombadevee. They all went to the Parsee: Delaver Ally did not go with them. The prisoner said, that he gave the anklet to this Parsee, who admitted that he had bought it for Rs. 16. The Parsee produced it and a police officer took possession of it. Witness positively stated that this ornament was in his possession, and that he missed it about the 1st of June. After this they returned to the house of the Bora Delaver Ally. The Constable went into the house, and they stood below. The Constable came down with the chain anklet called Joda. It is of the value of about Rs. 125. The anklet called Badee is of the value of twenty-four or thirty rupees. He missed other articles from the Jamdarkhana, that was on the day after the anklet in question had been recovered. Witness also missed one gold necklace called Kuntee, a cloth coat, tinsel turban, and a pair of pyjamas. The property aforesaid was kept in boxes, the keys of which were kept by him. No one could open the boxes in his absence. He slept with the keys under his head. The locks were English locks. Saw the said missing coat in a carriage in Delaver Ally's stable, and the prisoner produced the tinsel turban. All these articles are the property of his master Syed Meer Alum Khan Nabob.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—The prisoner Seedee Moobaruk was not in the service of the late Meer Jaffer Ally Nabob. His master's house is at Byculla, and the prisoner Moobaruk's wife is now there. He did not recollect the day on which he missed these ornaments. Deponent never went to Delaver's house to ask the prisoner to return to his service, nor did he ever send any one to ask him to return. He last saw these ornaments at the Buckree Eed (17th May,) when they were given to different servants to wear. He did not since then open the boxes. On the third day after the Buckree Eed, he received the ornaments back from the servants, and locked them up. Witness did not know the weight and value of the ornaments. Knew these ornaments from their general appearance. Did not know the second prisoner. Did not know that he Delaver Ally was a partner of the late Nabob. He did not know what pay the prisoner Moobaruk got from his master, as he was employed in the Zanankhana (Female Department.) The prisoner Seedee Moobaruk was not a slave of the late Nabob.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until Thursday, the 22nd instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE FIRE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A correspondent signing himself "One who was on the Tiles," takes me rather roughly to task in to-day's *Times of India* for mentioning the names of two gentlemen whom I and many others considered did good service at the recent fire. I mentioned those names simply to show that there were others more deserving of praise than those gentlemen indicated by your reporter—simply this, and nothing more. I am quite aware there were some thirty individuals assisting on the occasion. But allow me to tell my friend who was on the tiles that it would have been a decided advantage to have had five and twenty of those amateur firemen off the tiles, instead of scampering senselessly over them.

I don't suppose "One who was on the Tiles" was particularly edified by the praiseworthy efforts of the man Kajut, doubtless he would have been much better pleased with the sight of his own name in print in capital letters, the omission of which is certainly to be deplored. ONE WHO WAS ON THE SPOT.

Bombay, 15th June.

THE RAMPARTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is gratifying to observe that a building has already been commenced on the ground formerly occupied by the Ramparts. One house is being roofed in and will no doubt soon be inhabited. For pureness of style and simplicity of design it will bear comparison with anything Bombay can show. The edifice is small, it is true, but the massive appearance of the ground floor is well relieved by the graceful pillars it supports, and the architect has availed himself to the utmost of the space at his disposal. His name is a secret. However, I believe he does *not* belong to the Royal Engineers but is said to be descended in a direct line from

CHRISTOPHER WREN.

N. B.—The building is situated near where the Sallyport stood.

THE BUGGY-WALLAS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I this day applied to Mr. Oliver at the Fort Police Office for a summons against a buggy-wallah for "obtaining money under false pretences," but he refused to grant it, saying that it was a case for the Small Cause Court.

I had agreed with the buggy-wallah to pay him a certain sum per month to drive me to the Fort and back, and he requested an advance of Rs. 10 which I gave him, and have seen nothing of him since.

This, to my mind, is a clear case of obtaining money under false pretences, and I should like to know whether Mr. Oliver was justified in refusing to grant the summons. C. W. W.

Falkland Road, Byculla, 15th June.

THE ROADS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you please allow me to suggest to the Municipal Commissioners, or whoever else it may concern, through the medium of your valuable journal, the advisability of getting rid of the mud with which the roads are now literally covered since the occasional showers of rain which have fallen during the last few days, rendering it quite impossible for foot passengers to walk without experiencing the greatest discomfort. On those roads where the cart traffic is greatest the muddy state of the roads is such that one has really to walk ankle deep through the slush, which is anything but pleasant.

Another suggestion I have to make is this, and I trust it will be considered sufficiently important to be noticed. It is to make the roads running parallel to a main street available for cart traffic, using one for carts going into the Fort and another for return carts, and leaving the main-road for passengers and passengers carriages. If some such rule obtained we should not see a whole street, as is now often the case, absolutely so blocked up by carts and other vehicles, to say nothing of foot passengers jammed up in the midst of them—all of course bent on taking the nearest route—as to cause infinite delay and annoyance. Indeed I do not see why this latter suggestion should not be universally adopted. The cart traffic through the Fort and outside of it, unless placed under some such restriction as the above, promises to be a crying nuisance. CITIZEN.

Bombay, 15th June.

THE WHIPPING ACT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am an old correspondent to the Bombay journals, and trust in consideration of that same that you will kindly grant this a nook in your paper.

In your issue of the 11th current I observe a scrip, advocating, nay urging, the speedy fulfilment of some Act, vol. 6, recently passed anent flogging. If the Act refers to Europeans, and your correspondent is one, he ought to undergo the lash first, then be scarified and salted, which would make him as touchy and "cantankerous" as a monkey and induce him to alter his opinion relative to such treatment. There are many heinous crimes committed "sub rosa," which even the "cat-o'nine-tails" would be no adequate punishment for. Observe the benefit, its abolition (50 still continued in very serious cases) did in the army. I can enumerate cases of suicides, as well as threats on the lives of prosecutors, where men have been flogged. Your correspondent has not a spark of good human feeling in him, and would seem to merit a berth among slavers, as would any other man who advocates flogging. Every European has a degree of dignity about him which, under the infliction of the lash especially, forsakes him, and in losing all self-respect, if he is not a man naturally of a criminal determination it generally renders him so when taunted about it, and I have seen a hardy Jack with tears in his eyes at not obtaining revenge for a flagellation received on board when in the Indian Navy. Inhuman it is, and I advocate its entire abolition. Let us show the natives that we possess spirits above them and the brute kind, and that although many of us are poor we have high and noble spirits. Endeavour, Mr. Editor, to impress this on your correspondent's memory, so that neither tide nor time will obliterate it therefrom.

Bombay, 12th June. HUMANITY.

REMARKS ON THE DECISION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT REGARDING MR. WHITE, MISSIONARY AT POORUNDHUR (8TH JAN. 1864), AND ON THE CONNECTED MATTERS.

THE following paper I write with pain. The conduct of others, however, seems to impose the duty. Without flinching from the patient suffering of wrong, we ought to vindicate the truth so far as in us lies, and remonstrate against evil. Having unsuccessfully sought in the highest quarter a remedy for the wrong of which I now complain, and done all that seemed possible to avoid the step now taken in making the matter more widely known, I think there is a call to print this statement.

I am a Missionary residing at Poorundhur, near Poona, and labouring in the Vernacular, chiefly among the Heathen population in the plains around. My principles are those of Evangelical Christians generally. On the question of Baptism I believe with the Baptists, but I am not a Baptist through connection with any of the Baptist bodies. I glory only in the name of Christian, and welcome as brethren all believers of all denominations, and in my turn am welcomed by many of them. I am the salaried agent of no Society; my own means go far towards supplying my temporal wants, though I am not left unhelped by various Christian brethren. I am often at Poorundhur on the Lord's Day, and spend the whole monsoon there. This furnishes a manifest call to do something for the soldiers, and I have always held meetings for their benefit, and preached to them accordingly. I have also often visited the hospital and ministered to the sick and dying; sometimes by express request of commanding officers, always with the sanction of the medical officer.

I shall now do little more than state the facts connected with the injustice—as I cannot help thinking it—to which I have been subjected, making only such remarks as seem necessary, and leaving each reader to judge for himself. And I take this opportunity to say that I entertain a most loyal and obedient respect for Government, though I submit that in this case it has not treated me worthily.

The Revd. Mr. Colvin, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, being concerned for the welfare of the Presbyterian soldiers at Poorundhur, who were neglected, requested me in the middle of last year (1863) to preach to them regularly, and obtained the sanction of Government, for the arrangement, by an order dated 30th June 1863. There was no emolument whatever connected with the service thus laid upon me; I did all without money or price, of which, however, I make not the smallest boast,—but I certainly was entitled to expect that, in the position I was called on to occupy, I should be treated with justice and consideration.

On Sunday the 1st November 1863 (nearly five months ago) I visited the sick in the hospital, as I had done ever since I knew Poorundhur, and as there seemed to have arisen new reason to keep doing because of the position in which Mr. Colvin's request and the above mentioned Government order had placed me. Among other patients, I found there Sergeant Humphreys, who was evidently dying, and whose case I had understood from the medical officer to be hopeless. His disease was dysentery (with complications), but his senses were quite collected, and he was able to enter into all that any one might say to him. I sat down for a little on a form at his beside, and after enquiring regarding his bodily state and sympathising with him, I introduced the great subject for which I had come. He spoke in a way to shew that he was resting in security and indifference, on the vaguest hope of God's mercy, and that he did not know Christ as his Saviour. I, therefore, strove to lead him to Christ. I saw at once that if I was to be of real service to him, I must seek to convince him of that to which he was blind—his lost and ruined condition by nature and by practice. Accordingly, with trembling heart and voice (for I felt I had to do with a man who would probably soon appear at God's judgment seat), I unfolded to him the sad truth that he was a poor lost sinner, and begged him to review the past and consider whether he could give account of himself to God. I told him that he and I naturally were in the same condemnation and that we had ruined ourselves. I founded nothing on any special wickedness of his life, though I knew he had been a hard drinker, and had brought on his disease thereby. I simply addressed him as a fallen child of Adam, and spoke in the way that an Evangelical minister of the Church of England or of Scotland would do, in seeking to awaken a careless sinner to a sense of sin and need. Having for a little spoken in this strain, and hoping that the way was prepared, I *then* declared to him the love of God, and the glad tidings that God, instead of seeking the ruin of the guilty, had sent His own Son, Jesus Christ, to seek and to save that which was lost; to save such as him and myself. I then earnestly entreated him to be reconciled unto God; and, owning his own unrighteousness and ruin through sin, to embrace Christ as his Saviour. Having said all this with earnestness and affection, I knelt at his bedside and prayed that God would bless that which had been said, and lead him to flee for refuge to Christ; also that his bodily distress might be mitigated, and the remedies employed be blessed. All this I distinctly remember, because the events of the following day obliged me to go back upon it at once, and I was able to recall everything clearly.

While I was engaged in this solemn interview with poor Sergeant Humphreys, I was disturbed by something very unusual, it seemed, proceeding at a table about two yards behind me, where some soldiers were seated. Among them I observed the young soldier appointed to wait on the dying man, who seemed to be taking a prominent part among them, and who left me to whisk the flies off the patient with my own hand with the chowree which I found beside him. From time to time during my short discourse and prayer, I was disturbed by the sounds of talking and even merriment proceeding from the men so close to me. I had never seen anything in the hospital so heartless and unfeeling and unseemly. When I arose from my knees, the attendant young soldier came to the bedside; and I remember that I advised him, while yet young and strong, to give his heart to God, and not wait until he was laid down on the bed of sickness, and it might be death, such as that before us. He turned away his head and laughed over the bed. I then passed the table from which the noises had proceeded, and at which the young soldier had re-seated himself, and found that they were all engaged in copying out a play, entitled "The Three Cuckoos," which was, they said, soon to be acted at the station. I could not but reprove them for doing this, on the Lord's Day, close to a dying man, regardless of the solemn character of my interview with him. I spoke without anger, and told them that I myself once, before I knew better, would probably have done the same; but I besought them all to consider and take warning from the solemn sight of a fellow-soldier, so sick and probably dying beside them and not to misspend the precious time that God gave them to seek Him while He might be found, nor to despise the lessons of His Providence. They gave me a light and careless answer, and I took leave of the painful scene. That evening we had a meeting at which I remember specially praying for poor Humphreys—that God would lead him to Christ, as well as all the patients in hospital, for whom it is my wont to pray.

A more sad deathbed (Serjt. Humphreys died fourteen days afterwards) could hardly be conceived. I came subsequently to know the facts more fully. The poor man's life was fast ebbing away; and it would have been well if any one had made him aware of his condition; yet the young soldier in attendance kept telling him that there was no fear, he was worth forty dead men, and that he would soon be all right. His disease was the result of hard drinking, and twice or thrice he had been in hospitals elsewhere with fits of delirium tremens; yet he resented, and those about him stirred him up to resent, affectionate warnings and entreaties that he should flee to Christ while yet time remained. They kept saying to him ever, *Peace, peace.* I have heard that his boast on his deathbed was sometimes of his old feats of brandy-drinking; and his language, when delirious, was occasionally terrible to listen to. Novels, also, were read to him as he lay on the bed of death, when he was well enough to hear. Everything conspired to divert his mind from that which should have been above all things before it in the solemn position in which he stood.

Whether it was that the men whom I rebuked on the Lord's Day for copying the play and for their reckless conduct beside the dying man, feared I would report them, or whether it was that they were irritated at the solemnity of the exhortation, and at the hint which I sought to give the dying man that he might not recover, and thus at the smooth course of their ungodliness and indifference being broken in upon—or whatever was the reason, they fabricated, and resolved to stand by, a wicked story—that I had consigned the dying man to inevitable perdition, and had held him up as a warning to all round about, as one who was certain soon to be in hell. The materials which they had, are given above. It was either a malicious or grossly ignorant interpretation of my endeavour to convince the poor man that he was by nature and practice a lost sinner, on the part of men, all, it appears, Roman Catholics, and all regardless of such solemn subjects. Any Evangelical minister of the Church of England or of Scotland, who is earnest in his work would strive to awaken a careless soul by the same sound words as I employed, or by similar. I appeal to such Christian men as Messrs. Fenton, Mitchell, and Ross of Poona, or Dr. Wilson, Mr. Aitkin, and Mr. Bowen, of Bombay, whether they would not address a fellow sinner; dying in ignorance and indifference, substantially as I did, and also whether it would not be very easy for such men as are above referred to, to twist their language into a story that they had consigned the person to hopeless damnation. The words "lost sinner," which I used, appear to have been what they depended on. They boasted of the story in the bazar, and by loud talking about it at the Canteen attracted the attention of the Serjeant Major to it.

On the following day I resolved to visit the poor man being deeply concerned for him (as the God who heard my private prayers knows,) and quite ignorant of the bad will or evil intentions of any one.

But here came in elements which must be now mentioned. That day (Monday the 2nd November) a certain gentleman paid a flying visit to the station—the Rev. Francis Gell. I shall not enter now on the particulars of his conduct towards me three years ago when he forced me, sorely against my will, when I was seeking peace, into most undesired antagonism. I shall only mention that having been requested by the commanding officer in 1861 to preach for the benefit of the soldiers in the library, Mr. Gell asserted the right to drive out of it all whom he chose, and expelled me, contrary to that officer's desire; and that he dispossessed me in the most off-hand way of an evening meeting which, with the commanding officer's warm approval, I had originated for all who chose to come,—thus taking away a house which he builded not. The ground of his proceedings was the discovery, which he elicited from me, that I had conscientious objections to communicating in the *promiscuous National* Communion of the Church of England. But this will be again referred to.

He had not been four hours on the Hill that day (the 2nd Nov.) before he laboured to damage me warning all and sundry against me, and speaking very disparagingly and disrespectfully of me. He told one person that he was not chaplain on duty on the Hill now, but that *if he only were, he would soon put a stop to my preaching and working at Poorundhur.* He even attempted to interfere with the arrangement of Government for the Presbyterians, which had been made for them by their own chaplain, by stirring up a Presbyterian, whom he knew to be such, and who he knew attended our services to disaffection and discontment with the arrangement, and by strongly and bitterly advising the discontinuance of attendance. All this I am fully prepared to prove.

Can it be wondered at that one who had before been so hostile, and on that very day was acting and speaking, as just described, should eagerly swallow the shameful story about my visit the day before to Serjeant Humphreys, which the above-mentioned soldiers were prepared to give him? Certain it is that he no sooner got hold of it than he communicated it to the Commander-in-Chief, who happened to be living on the Hill at the time, and stirred him also up against me be adding other prejudicial matters. All this I know by most certain evidence. Considering the terrible nature of the story about the hospital which Sir William Mansfield thus heard, accredited by a clergyman, who His Excellency would naturally think must have just grounds for believing it and for making so strong reflections on my conduct, it is not wonderful that His Excellency should at once condemn me in his own mind, and determine to proceed against me as one hardly entitled to common privileges, without over-particularity as to forms of justice. Ought not Mr Gell to have asked me candidly, first, what I said to the man, before rushing with the slander, the moment he heard it, to the Commander-in-Chief?

Mr. Gell left in the evening for Poona, where he sought to originate new schemes against me. He applied, as I came to hear on very good authority, to the Bishop, in order to have the Presbyterian service conducted by me ejected from the library, which, Government had granted us when not needed for the service of the Church of England. The ground was, that that building was exclusively for the services of the Church of England. Whatever be the exact tenure on which the building is held, this I know—that until lately the Roman Catholic service was always held in it, and that to this day lectures of all kinds, comic concerts, and public novel-readings, are held in it whenever there is occasion. *Mr. Gell himself gave in it a series of readings of the Pickwick Papers* for the benefit of the invalid soldiers and residents. All the week it is used for bagatelle and backgammon, as well as for a library and reading-room. This is the place which Mr. Gell contended is so exclusively for the services of the Church of England, that the Presbyterians and I must be ejected from it though using it by express order of Government! The Bishop, in consequence of the representations made to him, entered into correspondence with some of the authorities to ascertain the facts about the library or Church-Bungalow. Meantime, also, it was brought about that a report from the officer commanding at Poorundhur regarding some persons who had been baptised by me at the station should be called for. Thus was the web woven among the authorities; and the shameful hospital report was spread by Mr. Gell in Bombay and elsewhere among those who esteemed me, with (at least in one case, of which I have certain information) the most unfounded and gratuitous additions.

That afternoon (2nd November) I went to see poor Humphreys again; but the moment I entered the hospital, I became aware that mischievous influences had been at work. The young soldier who was in attendance on the patient, met me at door of the ward with a most defiant look, and told me not to go near the patient. I asked why; and got for answer, "You said some things to him yesterday which I did not like." His tone was most disrespectful, and I answered that he must not speak in such a manner to me; that it was not for him to tell me what he liked or did not like; and that if the man chose to see me, it was my sphere to judge what ought to be said to him. His reply—still in the same impudent tone—was that the man did not wish to see me, and that I was not to visit him. I again rebuked him for his disrespectful tone and demeanour, and told him that if he had anything from the patient to tell me, he ought to do so in a quiet and becoming manner. To this he replied, "Mr Gell is coming here to-day—*he's a gentleman*" When I again rebuked him for this insulting language, which was uttered in a loud tone so that the whole ward must have heard it, he answered that he would shew respect where respect was due. I left the place deeply grieved, but first approached Sergeant Humphreys to ascertain from himself whether he really wished not to see me, as I could not depend on the word of a reckless man, who founded all on *his own* likings. However, he was asleep, and I said nothing. Before visiting the hospital again, I ascertained, through the hospital sergeant, the poor man's real wishes—which were, that I should not visit him and never again did I do so. *I have ever been most careful not to force a visit on any one.* Some of these men, it appears, reported that I had visited Sergeant Humphreys contrary to his desire expressed to me by himself, which was nothing else than a fabrication. Mr. Gell had been at the hospital in the early part of the day.

The Commander-in-Chief, having had the matter so promptly put before him, ordered an enquiry to be made by Captain Morgan, Commandant at Poorundhur. The enquiry consisted of a private examination, in a side-room at the hospital, of all that were ready with the misrepresentations above noticed—that is, of the three or four men whose ungodly conduct I had rebuked on Sunday the 1st November, and the foremost among whom had openly insulted me in the hospital the following day, and of the sick man. Captain Morgan was directed to send this "Enquiry" in without communicating with me or asking me for any explanation or remarks. I was not at all aware of the existence of such an enquiry until it was some time past, and then only I knew of it by common hearsay. An accusation was made against me, witnesses were examined, their evidence was taken down; and though my character was affected by it, and proceedings and animadversions against me were to be founded on it, the whole was done, so far as I was concerned, in secret and in the dark! This bare report was sent in to Major-General Smith; and by him sent right on to the Commander-in-Chief. I called on Major-General Smith to remonstrate and ask a fair opportunity to be heard; and he assured me that it was certain that Sir W. Mansfield would not act on these papers without giving me a fair opportunity of stating my side of the question.

Even this would have been scant justice; because, unless there had been power given the person thus accused to bring other witnesses, and to cross-question those that had been examined, the so-called enquiry was obviously worthless. But Sir W. Mansfield, I am sorry to say, *did not give me any opportunity* of meeting the evidence of the soldiers: on the contrary, he considered the Enquiry *complete in itself,* and sent it straight in to Government, *without even calling on me for a word of explanation.*

Nor did His Excellency content himself with simply forwarding to Government the enquiry thus got up—*he added a very strong hostile Minute of his own, grounded on it, thus condemning me absolutely unheared;* and pressing new exceptions against me derived from mere private information, the source of which has been indicated above. I shall refer by and by to that most unjust Minute.

Everything was done against me behind my back. To this day I have never seen a single paper. I learnt from the Rev. Mr. Ross, however, the leading matters contained in the documents, which Government transmitted to him for his opinion. The soldiers examined testified, I understand, that I had told Serjeant Humphreys that he was a lost sinner, the meaning of which, in their estimation, was, that he was certain to go to hell; that I had held him up as sure to go there, for a warning to others; and that I had forced my visit on him contrary to his expressed desire—all which was either misrepresentation and misconception, or else downright falsehood.

All the witnesses were Roman Catholics, with, as I now learn, not even the exception of the young attending soldier, for he also, I believe, attends the Roman Catholic chapel. Was much weight to be given to such men's interpretation of the words of an Evangelical Protestant, earnestly seeking the salvation of a soul? The mode in which they were engaged on the Sunday, close to the dying man, during the time of my visit to him—copying "The Three Cuckoos"—has already been pointed out. Were such men, overhearing snatches of my discourse, and themselves talking and laughing now and again throughout it, competent to understand my words; and was their evidence worth much? If they harped on the word "lost" in their evidence, were they asked whether that was all I told the poor man, or whether I had or had not also declared to him the way of salvation by Christ, or urged him to flee to him for salvation—a point of vital importance in such an enquiry? Was it brought out in evidence that I had knelt at his bedside and prayed that he might understand, repent, believe, and be saved?—which I did. What strong evidence would be needed to outweigh the vast improbability that I would take the trouble to visit an hospital only to consign men to lost eternity? Yet what kind of evidence have we here? It would require overwhelming evidence, indeed, to convince any of them that know me that I ever used such dreadful language as ascribed to me, and exactly the opposite in matter and style to what I always employ. The dying man's evidence was taken also; and I believe he also put the same construction on my words, going in with and taking the cue from the rest; and as I feel sure, irritated at the attempt on my part to awaken him from spiritual indifference and death. I have further to remark that the ringleader in stirring Serjeant Humphreys up, whose testimony seems to have been most prominent enjoys the most indifferent reputation with his superiors at the station.

Such was the enquiry. I now come to the Minute of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief above referred to, with the purport of which, from the source above mentioned, I have accurate acquaintance. Transmitting the Enquiry to Government and condemning me unheard, His Excellency declared me unfit to preach to soldiers; and added that I was a proselytising Baptist preacher, and that he understood I refused to take Communion in the Church of England, in which I differed from Presbyterians.

So far as His Excellency went on the evidence of the soldiers, enough has been said. The charge of my being a "proselytizing Baptist preacher" was founded on my having baptised some persons at Poorundhur last rainy season. If it had been said that my views on baptism were that of the Baptists, and that I acted on them on suitable occasions, it would have been quite true: but, then, nothing could fairly have been founded thereon. The word "proselytising" (which was surely communicated to His Excellency by another) required to be brought in to screen the ugliness of the attempt, on British soil, to visit with a kind of penalty conscientious opinion and conscientious action. Many of the best and noblest men have been stigmatised as proselytising Baptists simply for believing as I do and acting out their belief. Has the honored Sir Henry Havelock been so soon forgotten, who was himself a Baptist, and had many Baptists in his regiment? I submit that the word "proselytising" is a most dangerous one: it may mean everything and nothing, and it is too often made a handle of by persecutors to give a sinister aspect to the most honourable, straightforward, and legitimate procedure. It is inapplicable in the present instance. I deny that I am a proselytising Baptist preacher: I am a preacher of the glorious Gosple of Christ. I baptise only because I am commanded so to do by Him. Am I to shut my mouth and my heart, on the subject of baptism for fear of being held up as a proselytiser, and for fear of what certain persons may choose to inflict or attempt in order to punish me for differing from their opinions? Baptism has its own place in Scripture, and is it fair to stigmatize me as a "proselytising Baptist preacher" for refusing to destroy the place and proportion which it there can be shewn to occupy? It is, however, rarely I discourse on baptism—much more rarely than the majority of Church-of-England clergymen. A man might hear me preach [illegible] and it might happen he never would hear anything about it. Occasions sometime demand an exposition of it, as all, except the unreasonable, will grant. At the *Presbyterian service* I never uttered anything which a Presbyterian minister might not utter. [illegible] love as brethren the Christians who do not agree with me on the subject of baptism; and am willing and accustomed to have fellowship with them in the Lord's Supper and all good things. If holding to believers baptism, and practising it on proper occasions, constitute me in the eyes of the world "a proselytising Baptist preacher," I fear I must bear the reproach quietly, and wait for the approval of Him for whose truth (as I believe) I am thus reproached. It can be no real interest to any one to deny a truth and maintain an error. I profess hearty willingness to return to Infant-Aspersion if any Christian man will shew it to have the authority of Scripture, and so to have been ordained by Christ. But being convinced, with all humility, that Scripture teaches only the baptism of believers, I cannot either act or teach otherwise ——Again, it was said by His Excellency that I ought not to preach to Presbyterians, because I differ from them in not communicating with the Church of England. A more curious mistake was never made; but here the hand of Mr. Gell, who quarrelled with me about this in 1861 (see page 8) is so manifest, that I quite exculpate His Excellency. It is the first time, I believe, since Presbyterianism existed, that willingness to communicate in the Church of England has been laid down as one of its characteristics. Some Presbyterian ministers or people might so communicate if they chose; but it would be thought by the bulk of Presbyterians *out of the way;* and a great many of the worthiest Presbyterians (*e. g.* some of the Presbyterian missionaries in Bombay) would not do it on any consideration. To most Presbyterians, the idea would be novel; and the general feeling would be against it. It is just like the converse case. As the feeling of Episcopalians presents many shades on the question whether they should communicate with the Church of Scotland, so does the feeling of Presbyterians vary on the questions whether they should communicate in the Church of England. Presbyterians will learn with surprise the opinion of Sir William Mansfield—that scruples about communiacting with the Church of England disqualify a preacher from ministering to Presbyterians. And I would ask, also, here, whether Mr. Gell would communicate with the Presbyterians in Poona—or if he did, whether he would not fall under the censure of the Bishop? In regard to the view which I take of the Church of England Communion, I have to remark, that I entertain a cordial esteem for not a few of its ministers and members. I believe that within it are multitudes of holy, godly, and excellent men (much better than myself), with whom I gladly join in communion whenever I have the opportunity. That about which Mr. Gell made a quarrel with me in 1861, and which he alone can have made so prominent in the view of the Commander-in-Chief, is this—that I cannot join in the *national* celebration of the Lord's Supper, to which Englishmen *by national civil right* are, with trifling exceptions, promiscuously admitted. I believe that the Church is the assembly of the saved, and the congregation of faithful (believing) men (in which I fancy myself a better Church-of-England man than Mr. Gell himself,) and that promiscuous celebration of the Communion sacrifices the blessed doctrine of the Communion of Saints. If any Presbyterians or Baptists had a communion on the same or on a *similar* principle, I should feel the same difficulty that I now am unhappily constrained to feel about the Church of England. I believe that both Scripture and the early Church are on my side in this matter. Be that, however, as it may, the question here is whether my view entitles them who differ from me to persecute me and watch their chance to inflict petty annoyance, and whether it was a fair statement which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was misled to make that my scruples about communicating at Church-of-England altars constitute an offence so heinous that I ought to be excluded from preaching to Presbyterians and from visiting the sick in hospital.

Sir William Mansfield's Minute, then, with the Enquiry and other papers went in to Government. Every possible prejudice was created against me in the highest quarters, without allowing me to say a word or know an item; and I was left to do the best in my helplessness that I could.

Government then called on the Rev. Mr. Ross, Acting Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, for his remarks, submitting all the documents to him. I had left with Mr. Ross, about a fortnight after the occurrence of the scene at the hospital, and immediately before starting on a long missionary journey, an account of the facts as the really occurred, and also of what I know for certain regarding Mr. Gell's share in the matter. That statement was prepared by me with no more light on what was being done and spoken against me than I could ascertain privately. It was written, therefore, in the dark as to the documents which had been prepared against me. I gave it to Mr. Ross when I left home, that he might know the case as it stood, and be prepared with it should the Commander-in-Chief call for anything from me in my absence. It was written at the time when I fully expected, according to the assurance of Major-General Smith, that His Excellency would do me the justice to call for some statement.

Mr. Ross gave his opinion, which was entirely favourable to me, and appended my Statement just mentioned for the perusal of Government. He also transmitted a formal complaint against Mr. Gell for seeking to excite Presbyterians to disaffection in reference to the Government arrangement for them.

The decision of Government of date 8th Jan. 1864, was, *so far as I was concerned,* the following:—

* * * * * * *

"As respects the Revd. Mr. White's conduct, His Excellency in Council observes that the Adjutant-General's letter makes certain remarks and recommendations based on specific statements by Captain Morgan and certain soldiers.

"The Revd. Mr. White denies the accuracy of the soldiers' statements, and gives his counter-statement of facts. His Excellency in Council gives much weight to this counter-statement; but its value is impaired by the want of judgment (to say the least) shewn by the Rev. Mr. White in bringing accusations against the Church-of-England Chaplain, the Revd. Mr. Gell, of seeking to stir up dissatisfaction with Mr. White's appointment, of misrepresenting Mr. White's conduct in the grossest manner of inciting a Presbyterian to disaffection, and of having 'set on foot a plan to inflict insult on the Presbyterian chaplains and soldiers and on me (Mr. White) by an attempt to procure the ignominious expulsion of the service of the Presbyterians from the library at Poorundhur'—these accusations being wholly unsupported by any specific testimony.

* * * * * * *

"As the Revd. Mr. White does not belong to either the regular or the Free Kirk of Scotland, and as the permission given by Government Resolution, No. 104, dated 30th June 1863, has led to such dissension, His Excellency in Council thinks it right, without further judging Mr. White's conduct to withdraw the general permission for his ministration as a Presbyterian chaplain, and to request that he will only visit the hospital at the desire of any patient, and with the permission of the officer in command."

I feel that the remarks made on me in this decision are uncalled-for and unwarranted. I was kept in total darkness as to all that was done; I was allowed to write my Statement as best I could, knowing the accusations only by hearsay; I did not know at the time I wrote it anything about the extent to which Mr. Gell's name figured or otherwise in the documents that were to go before Government; yet am I blamed for making reference to his name, and recounting, with honest indignation, what I well knew to be the facts regarding his concernment in the matter. It showed "a want of judgment, to say the least," to tell plainly all I knew of the way in which he had busied himself to excite the trouble. I cannot understand this at all. And, again, what need had Sir William Mansfield, *for whom my Statement was intended,* if he had only called for it as he was justly bound to do, of proof that Mr. Gell was the instigator, when it was to him that Mr. Gell carried the story and reported other things against me? Moreover, is it the way to deal with a formal complaint that Mr. Gell tried to stir up a Presbyterian to disaffection—a complaint made with the view to the institution of an enquiry by the proper authority—to say that the making of it shews want of judgment, because, while yet only a complaint, it is "unsupported by specific testimony?" Can I call a court, and examine witnesses, and send in formal depositions? After shutting me out from the enquiry made by Captain Morgan, and putting it wholly out of my power to produce any testimony except my own word,—is it fair to contrast the "specific statements" against me with the "unsupported" character of some of my assertions? Unless Government gives me the opportunity to prove what I say, it is taking advantage of my unofficial helplessness to say that it argues "want of judgment" to make statements about Mr. Gell unsupported by any "specific testimony." All that I said in that statement about his unkind share in this matter, and all I have said in this paper, *is true,* and can be substantiated by proof: nor do I believe it could be fairly denied by those concerned. Should I have wronged Mr. Gell or any one in aught I have said, I shall be very happy to own my error when it is brought to my notice; but I have too certain proof that my statements are well founded.

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When Government intrusts a duty to any one, and when he finds any person, and more particularly a servant of Government, striving sedulously to obstruct him in the discharge of the duty assigned him—is there not a call to complain and seek redress from Government? Yet my complaint that Mr. Gell was industriously stirring up a spirit of disaffection among Presbyterians at Poorundhur, and striving to hinder them by strong language from attendance at the service appointed for them by the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, and by Government, is said to indicate "want of judgment;" and the Government Resolution, departing from the accusation against me regarding the hospital, or at least laying no stress on it, seizes on this new impeachment, and withdraws its sanction to the service for the Presbyterians, and forbids my free visitation of the hospital! There seems surely a strange remoteness of relation between the alleged "want of judgment" and the penalty. I am not now contending at all hazards that Government was wholly wrong in pointing out a want of judgment on my part. That may have been quite natural, for complete judiciousness is not such a common gift, and I cannot lay claim to it in any matter, more especially in the writing of papers intended for the eye of Government. If Government finds fault with the form of my papers, I am willing, as unskilled, to give weight to its opinion. But what connection is there between a failure in judgment in making certain representations to Government, and the virtual condemnation of one substantially admitted to be innocent of the charges made against him—the charges I mean connected with the hospital case? If that case broke down, was it fair to start a new complaint against me and act upon it with such swiftness?

And yet I cannot see, with all deference to Government, that I erred in judgment. The doctrine laid down seems to be that I was fairly liable to accusations and enquiries behind my back; that no opportunity was to be given me to meet them all the while; that intrigues and plots might be carried on against me in high quarters; that the most downright opposition might be offered me in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me; and then, if I complained, or sought to put myself right, or indicated the name of the author of the trouble and pointed out the character of his proceeding, I was "wanting in judgment" and punishable accordingly!

I have been requited evil for good. I performed, unpaid, laborious services for the soldiers, for which Government ought to have thanked me. Many are the efforts I have made to promote the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, up to the measure of my ability, as well as to increase their happiness, as multitudes of them could testify. I cheerfully added, to my previous efforts for them, the new service appointed for the Presbyterians by Government and by the Presbyterian chaplains. Many long hours have I spent by the bedsides of poor sick men in hospital, to whom hardly any other person looked, and *never have I stirred controversies with them* but always sought to lead them to Christ. Yet now Government turns round and thrusts me forth, unthanked, and treats me as a rather suspicious character and one of deficient judgment; placing the commanding officer at Poorundhur as a kind of sentinel over me in regard to each individual, visit, or visited patient who may call on me to come and see him! Is not this to render visits at the hospital wounding and humiliating to me should any such visits ever be paid on this footing? The discontinuance of the Presbyterian service, moreover, is made to rest on this fact—that this dissension has arisen in consequence of its origination. *Dissensions arise about all matters*, and there are some in connection with whom they are always rising; but it is fair to lay the weight of *this* dissension on me, simply because it has arisen? If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil, but if well, why am I smitten? I ought to have been protected most jealously in the discharge of an obvious duty in the hospital—the duty of leading a dying fellow-sinner to repentance and faith and salvation, by faithful declaration of God's Word to him—against the insults and hindrances of careless and reckless men; but Government has, so far from protecting me, given them a triumphant victory in their wickedness.

I declare most solemnly that the testimony given against me relative to the hospital case is false, and I submit that justice has been disregarded both in the way in which the case was brought before Government by Sir William Mansfield, and in the decision of Government. I do not lay these facts and statements before the reader from mere personal displeasure: the truth has been injured, and remonstrance is called for. I leave each one to form his own judgment whether the above procedure is in harmony with British justice, or whether it is not an instance of persecution for nonconformity to the established religion of England. Considering what world-wide diversity of opinion is allowed within the Church of England, the parties and systems in which differ from one another not only regarding baptism but the very foundations of faith and practice, infinitely more than I differ from the best and most esteemed brethren within its pale, it surely seems a strange inconsistency that so great zeal should be shown against outsiders who, it may be, cling with their whole hearts and souls to the Bible and its blessed truths. The time may come when the respected authorities who have been led into these steps may regret their having been taken. Meantime, with no unkind feelings towards any of the persons herein referred to, whether high or humble, military, civil, or ecclesiastical, though not without righteous disapprobation of the course followed, and trusting in God for all necessary vindication (Psalm xxxvii. 5, 6), I commit the subject to the intelligence, and I would fain hope also to the kind sympathy, of the reader.

March 1864. ADAM WHITE.

BENGAL.

A letter from Titalyah states that since the return of the Bhootan Mission, an uneasy feeling has prevailed along the Frontier in expectation of aggressions by the Bhootanese. It is said that the Bhootanese are to assemble at a place called Domohanee not far from Julpigoree and that the Soobah of Dalimcote is collecting supplies there. The Bhootanese have, moreover, consulted their priests and oracles as to a favourable time for commencing proceedings, and it is said that a Bengalee Baboo living near Darjeeling has been supplying them with small quantities of munitions of war. As, however, a wing of the 18th N. I. and the 5th Cavalry are at Julpigoree, the Bhootanese will probably find their raid more dangerous than profitable.—*Englishman, June* 9.

In the India Budget for the current year the Supreme Government sanctioned a sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand, as the limit of expenditure for the inspection tour of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each Presidency or Administration; double that amount being taken for the annual tour of the Governor General himself. On second thoughts, the Budget grant of twenty-five thousand has been cut down to twelve, just after the Lieutenant-Governor had left Calcutta, and before he could have had time to regulate the expenses of his trip to Darjeeling, according to the revised scale authorised for him. It is clear that one of two courses is now open to the Lieutenant-Governor; either to come away from Darjeeling at once, the amount incurred already on the present excursion having far exceeded the reduced allowance; or to stay up there as long as His Honor wishes, hereafter adjusting the unauthorised expenditure by application for an extra Budget grant which, under the circumstances, can hardly be refused.

As indicating the care and knowledge with which these so-called Budget allotments are made in the Financial Secretariat, we may mention that we have heard the Governor General's journey to, and residence at Simla, with his Council and Secretariat establishments, so far from casting no more than the half lac modestly assumed, will, before the year is out, cost five times that sum. Yet it was perfectly well known, before the Budget was given out, what would be the requirements of the Viceroy's tour. Some idea of its expensiveness may be derived from the fact that mere copying clerks and printers have been taken up from Calcutta on salaries of three, four, and five hundred rupees per mensem.—*Hurkaru, June* 8.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We understand that a Court of Enquiry under the Presidentship of Major Ross, Commanding 14th N. I., is sitting at Meean Meer to investigate into certain charges brought against Captain Wynne of the 90th Light Infantry, by Paymaster Lawes of the same Regiment.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 8.

Those who feel interested in the Nicholson Memorial at the Margulla Pass, will be glad to hear that the obelisk is being constructed under the supervision of Colonel A. Taylor, C. B., R. E., who is peculiarly fitted for the task both by his professional ability and by the love he bears to the memory of the great man whom it is designed to commemorate. The work came to a stand still for a time because it was found that to carry up the stone blocks to the top of the Margulla hill by ordinary means, would be very expensive. So a tramway was laid down, the rails and trucks being lent by the D. P. W., and the work is again progressing slowly but *designedly* so. The height of the obelisk is great, the material of very differing quality, the face being of cut stone and backing, or interior, being rubble, so that time is required to let the base settle well before height is attained to.

The water supply for the reservoir which will hereafter be built at the foot of the hill on which the obelisk stands, or will stand, has been undertaken by Major Rose, Executive Engineer, Rawul Pindee, and the work is in hand.

We will from time to time keep our readers informed of the progress of the work.—*Id.*

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with the sanction of the Governor General, has directed Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, C.E., to take immediate steps to remove a portion of the Simla Bazar, in co-operation with the Municipal Committee. The occupants of the doomed block of buildings are principally servants, and very few among them are shopkeepers, but those who are will be provided with accommodation elsewhere.

Openings for the sake of ventilation and drainage are to be made in the main bazar, and all the smaller huts in the other range are to be taken down, and it has been proposed that the large ones should be cleared away also, in order that the view from the road towards the snow-covered hills may be uninterrupted.

This is all that is contemplated at present, though we understand Sir Robert Montgomery considers the improvement should not end here, and therefore we dare say more radical changes will be made hereafter.

The assessment of land at Simla is much lower than it will fairly bear, and Colonel Hutchinson has been instructed to make a new measurement of the ground, in order that the Municipality may revise and amend the existing taxation. A sum of Rs. 10,000 will be borrowed at once by the Committee in its corporate capacity, and very likely half of that amount will be contributed by Government.—*Id.*

A REMINISCENCE.

(*From the Mofussilite.*)

The *Englishman* of the 30th of May, has an article which relates to the Editor of this journal, and his connection with the famous Gorham case. The opening of the article is full of inaccuracies. In the first place, the Editor of this paper never importuned any one to write for him, and was never hard up for a subject, in so much as there is so much folly and wickedness in this world, and at the time alluded to their was a terrible amount of rascality in Calcutta amongst the mercantile world. As the Editor has been mentioned by name, he may as well tell the real version of the famous Gorham case, in justice to himself, and with a view of making a few apologetic remarks to the public of former days. The Editor, worn out by illness and fatigue, was importuned by the Private Secretary, a friend of his boyhood, to leave Meerut and go to Simla to recruit his health. He did so, the Private Secretary having promised that he would contribute the leading articles to the *Mofussilite*, and virtually edit the paper. One day, when the Editor had only partially recovered, he was reclining on a very easy coach, reading a very interesting novel, when he was asked by the Private Secretary whether he had not better write *one* article for the paper himself? The answer was; "No, I am too weak." The rejoinder was: "You are too lazy, I will find you a theme," and taking up the *Englishman* newspaper, he commenced reading out the discussions on the leading topics of the day. The first was on "native education," which the Editor thought was a mistake, and he would not write upon it. The second topic was on "dacoity" in Bengal. The Editor's reply was, that he detested Bengal, and didn't care what the dacoits did. The next topic suggested was "vaccination," to which the reply was: "Hang vaccination, I want repose." Still importuned by the Private Secretary, the "Gorham case" was called to his attention. Whereupon, losing all patience, the Editor sprang up, and made the rather impious exclamation, which has been so often alluded to. The Private Secretary said: "That would make a very pretty article. Shall I write it and despatch it to Gibbons?" The answer was emphatically: "Yes." And away the light article went with the budget, and appeared in the next issue of the paper. It certainly did create a sensation—though it was begotten upon peevishness and ill-health—and ought not to have appeared in the paper; for it is as wrong to swear in a public journal, as it is to do so in a Court of Justice.

At the time, Lord Dalhousie was supposed to have written the article. We need scarcely say that such was not the case. When his Lordship read it, he was not angry, but amused, and laughed much, but at the same time he was very sorry; for he was afraid it would ruin the *Mofussilite*, and its Editor as well. However, such was not the case. In those days there were evidently more sinners than saints in the country; for the paper only lost one subscriber and added fifty-four to the list; and strange to say, even the stray saint came back after a little while, even as the dove came back when first let loose, to the ark. The Gorham article, ere long, found its way to England, and was reprinted and commented upon, most favourably, by all the leading journals. The *Times* agreed with the sentiment expressed in the brief article, and remarked that many an Editor must have muttered the same sentiment, in the same words, in his editorial chamber, but had not the courage to put it in print. The *Examiner* wrote more elaborately about it, and so did the *Spectator*. Both of these papers dilated on the terseness and the truth of the little article, and Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons took the liberty of making use of it in a discussion on the Gorham case, and moved the house to immoderate laughter. But this laughter did not please the Editor of this journal, nor did the encomia of the English Press; for the Editor felt, when he read them, that he had taken a gross liberty with his readers, and has often wished that the recording angel would deal as charitably with the exclamation as he dealt with the words: "By G—! He shall not die!" The recording angel dropped a tear upon the page, and blotted it out for ever.

The indiscretions of youth should be looked upon with a tender eye, and ought not to be constantly brought before the public.

From what we have stated above, and from what the *Englishman* has stated with regard to Mr. Courtenay "shipping his *Lal* at the expense of the Viceroy, and warbling *Le chemin du Paradis*, or some other favourite *chansonette*, to the accompaniment of the best and prettiest *pianistes* in the station," it might be imagined that he had a very easy life of it. Such was not the case. He was the most hard-worked servant in the public service in this country; and whatever he did for the *Mofussilite* was prompted by an indissoluble friendship, and in the few leisure hours that his fidgetty and exacting Chief granted to him, every one, from the Governor General downwards, who knew the gentleman to whom we are alluding, must concede that he was one of the best Private Secretaries that ever came to India. He could transact more business in one day than many men could transact in a week.

THE REVIVAL OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

(*From the Daily News.*)

One of those paragraphs which may be likened to stormy petrals of the political ocean, has been flying about the continental press for the last few days. The substance of the paragraph is simple enough. It announces to the world that Emperor and Empress of Russia, are to meet the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and probably the King of Prussia, at Kissigen, in June. There have been days when such an announcement as this would have raised the spectre of the Holy Alliance, and it seems to be our pride and hapiness to believe that those days are not yet dead and gone. The most eminent medium of spiritualist circles cannot bring his imbecile confederates from another world in broad daylight. Yet, so enlightened is this age of universal science and publicity, the ghost of the buried and rotton Holy Alliance walks this working world, a flesh and blood apparition, in the full blaze of a summer noon, with Court newsmen attending on its steps, and gossipmongers chronicling its rising up and sitting down, its doings and goings, its looks and ways, its gestures and its motions. Half a century of industrial progress and intellectual culture, of revolutions and reactions, has conducted the political civilization of Europe to this magnificent result. The meeting of two Emperors and a King at Kissingen frightens us out of our wits. And yet there are Conservative alarmists who affect to shudder at the onward march of Democracy; and satisfied Liberals who prate of the victory of their "ideas," of the conversion of monarchs to constitutional doctrines, of the peaceful triumphs of popular institutions.

Let us purge our eyes of this nineteenth century self-conceit, and awake to the fact that in 1864, as in 1814, Europe is waiting for the future which three Sovereigns, more or less autocratically personifying a hundred and twenty millions of more or less articulate speaking human beings, may be good enough to grant it. Surely apostles of progress have reason to feel that they have done enough in their time to deserve repose.

Among other German contributions to the cause of freedom must be reckoned the number of small innocent watering places where benevolent despots can meet in the *deshabille* of private life to talk over family and monarchical affairs, to exchange sentiments, perhaps to barter subject, and, in the intervals of picnics and parties in the forest, to wash off the stains of murdered nations in mineral springs. If there is any little business, such as the suppression of a constitution, the deportation of a people, the confiscation of a kingdom to be transacted, how friendly and amicably it can be disposed of the course of a morning's visit or an afternoon's drive, without the formality and delay of ministerial councils or of diplomatic negotiations and despatches. At a little Bavarian watering place it all looks so perfectly harmless, and the presence of the ladies of the family lends the little business quite a genial homely grace.

A meeting of the two Emperors and the Prussian King at Warsaw a few years since was quite another thing; there was an ominous and threatening significance in the time and place; and the eyes and ears of Europe were so sharply set upon the robbers, as a rude uncouthly public opinion called them, that they actually had a fit of shyness, and parted hastily as if ashamed of having met. A rendezvous of the co-partitioners of Poland at Warshaw this present summer, to celebrate once more the funeral obsequies, would be heard too far in that dreadful silence, and sound like a provocation. In all other respects the state of Europe has seldom been more propitious to such a meeting since 1815 than it is now, or more favourable to a cordial understanding between Powers which, after all, are united by the closest and most enduring sympathies, and divided only by the most trivial and transient estrangements. There is no sympathy so strong as that between the partakers and inheritors of a common crime; no union so enduring as that of evil principle and evil purpose. When the three Sovereigns met last at Warsaw, some of those passing personal bitternesses that interrupt old friendships were still rankling in their august breasts. Russia still resented Austrian ingratitude; Austria, Russian assistance, and Prussian indifference; Prussia, Austrian antagonism in Germany. Between the two rival neighbours and the domineering benefactor of both, there was more of ceremonious courtesy than of cordiality of feeling; mutual civilities were somewhat constrained, and as to business, little was said and nothing done. So the new Holy Alliance broke up, and Europe breathed again.

At Kissingen in June, 1864, it will probably be found that while the Polish revolution and the Danish war have united the interests, or at least subdued the jealousies, of the two German Powers; Austria has discharged in Galicia her debt of gratitude to Russia for services in Hungary; Prussia, under the guidance of M. de Bismarck, has given a lesson even to the statesmen of Vienna in the art of popular government, and both Austria and Prussia have satisfied Russia and each other that despotism has nothing to fear, and liberty nothing to hope, from a parliament at Vienna or a constitution at Berlin. With France, in the person of its ruler, satisfied, and therefore tranquil, and England paralysed by plethora, if not content, and Poland reduced to order, and Denmark in shreds, and Sweden afraid to stir, the new Holy Alliance which is to meet a Kissingen should be quite a brilliant revival. Nothing of course can be more hopeful for humanity than the meeting of three such enlightened and beneficent monarchs. It is only when a Garibaldi and a Mazzini meet that the interest of Europe are in danger, and respectability alarmed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE BOROUGH FRANCHISE BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,—The speech of the hon. gentleman opposite, in my opinion, went far beyond the scope of the motion which he has submitted to the House; for it was really a speech against the extension of the franchise in the direction of the working classes, and it did not refer merely to the particular question which we are called upon to decide on this Bill. However, it may be said that it is the motion of my hon. friend with which we have to deal, and let us, then, consider what is the issue raised for our present decision. There are two points bearing upon this question—one a matter of fact; the other a matter of judgment, upon which there may be said to be a general concurrence of opinion. With regard to the matter of fact, there is no doubt that those who sit on the other side may be said to be unanimous in deprecating at the present time—and certainly, as far as the hon. gentleman went, at any time—the extension of the franchise. I don't conceal or deny, on the other hand, that the other great party in this country is not unanimous on the subject, (General cheering.) The second point, upon which I think all parties are agreed, is this,—that this is not a period at which it would be advisable, or I might even say justifiable, for the Government of the Queen, however it may be composed, to submit a measure on this subject to Parliament. Under these circumstances, the question is, what course ought we to take on the motion of my hon. friend, having regard to the amendment which has been moved for postponement? My hon. friend, without communication with the Government, and acting, as far as I am aware, entirely in the exercise of his own discretion has brought this matter before us as a subject for discussion. It may be said that the motion of the hon. gentleman opposite, which is a motion for time, does, in fact, merely embody the admissions I have myself made,—that this is not a period for dealing with this question, and that that party which represents the liberal opinions of the country is not unanimous on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Why, then, do I vote against the hon. gentleman's motion? It is because, apart from his speech, it appears to me to support, to justify, and to confirm a state of facts and opinions which I deeply deprecate and deplore. (Cheers.) Admitting the existence of those opinions within the limits I have described—and it is useless to shut our eyes to their existence—I must say that I deeply deplore them. (Hear, hear.) I will not go the whole length of my hon. friend in respect to what he said as to the pledges of Governments and parties, but I will not scruple to admit that it appears to me that so much of our Parliamentary history during the last 13 years—that is, since the vote on Mr. Locke King's Bill in 1851—as touches Parliamentary Reform is a most unsatisfactory chapter in it. (Cheers.) I am convinced that the discussion of this question in the House must, by the gentle process by which Parliamentary debates act on the public mind, bring home the conviction that we have not been so keenly alive to our duties in this matter as we ought to have been, and that it is for the interests of the country that this matter should be speedily entertained and settled. (Cheers.) It is an advantage in the discussion of this question that, at present, at all events, it is not strictly a party question. I am afraid, however, if I take as a criterion the cheers with which the speech of the hon. gentleman opposite was received, and the side from which they proceeded that the time may come when this may become a party question. For the present, however, we may discuss it without exclusive reference to party associations, and here I may say that for this reason I am glad—though for others I am not—that the hon. member for Salisbury has stepped into the arena on this occasion, because the circumstance enables us to find our way into the discussion of this question without feeling that we are irritating and exciting those passions and party sentiments which necessarily enter into our debates when party interests are concerned. I will address myself, then, to the question actually before us, admitting again that if I deeply deplore the state of opinion opposite, I am far from being satisfied with the state of opinion on this side of the House. My hon. friend the member for Salisbury appears to think that he has made out his case when he says that anybody who desires the extension of the franchise downwards desires also the encouragement of bribery, and that the working classes have their interests well attended to by the House as at present constituted. I decline altogether to follow my hon. friend into the argument whether or not the extension of the franchise downwards would really lead to the encouragement of bribery. I would simply record my emphatic dissent from that statement. (Cheers.) But with respect to the fact that the working classes have their interests well looked after by this House, far be it from me to deny that this House has a strong feeling of sympathy with the working classes (hear hear) but permit me to say that that sympathy is not the least strongly felt among those also who are the immediate promoters of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the assertion that nobody desires a measure of this sort, I want to know where, in a discussion such as is now before us lies the burden of proof? Is the *onus probandi* upon those who maintain that the present state of the representation ought not to be touched, or upon thsoe who say it ought to be amended? The hon. member for Shoreham says the case of the British constitution after a Bill of this sort will be like the case of the man over whom was written the epitaph, "I was well, I would be better here I am," and he told us that to venture on a reform such as is presented in this Bill was entering on a domestic revolution. I entirely deprecate the application of language of that kind to this Bill. (Cheers.) I will not enter into the question whether the precise form of franchise and the precise figure which my hon. friend has indicated is that which upon full deliberation we ought to choose, whether the franchise should be ratepaying or occupation, or whether or not there should be a lodger's franchise; but this I say, not to be misunderstood; and this I apprehend my hon. friend's Bill to mean, that I give my cordial concurrence to the proposition that there ought to be not a wholesale, but a sensible and considerable addition to that portion of the working classes—at present almost infinitesimal—which is in possession of the Franchise. (Cheers.) If I am asked what I mean by a sensible and considerable addition, "I say that I mean such an addition as I think would have been made by the Bill which we as a Government submitted to the House in 1860. Does the *onus* of proof of the necessity of such a measure lie with us! What is the present state of the contituency, any departure from which the hon. Gentleman deprecates as a "domestic revolution?" At present we have, speaking generally a constituency of which between one-tenth and one twentieth—certainly less than one-tenth—consist of working men. (Hear hear.) And what proportion does that fraction of the working classes who are in possession of the franchise bear to the whole body of the working men? I apprehend I am correct in saying that they are less than one-fiftieth of the whole working classes. (Hear, hear.) Is that a state of things which it would be "a domestic revolution" to meddle with! (Cheers.) I contend, then that it is on the hon. gentleman that the burden of proof lies ("oh, oh," from the Opposition); that it is on those who say it is necessary to exclude forty-nine-fiftieths that the burden of proof rests; that it is for them to show the unworthiness, the incapacity, and the misconduct of the working classes—("Oh, oh!" from the Opposition, and counter cheers). I am sorry to find that it is thought necessary to argue this question by what perhaps, to use a mild phrase, I may call "inarticulate reasoning" (laughter), and I will endeavour not to provoke more of it from a certain quarter of the House than I can help. (Hear, hear.) But it is an opinion which I entertain that if forty-nine-fiftieths of the working classes are to be excluded from the Franchise, it is upon those who maintain that exclusion that it rests to show its necessity. (Hear. hear.) On the other hand, my hon. friend indicates that kind of extension of the suffrage which would make the working classes a sensible fraction of the borough constituency—an important fraction, but still a small minority of it. (Hear, hear.) That is the proposition we have before us. We are told that the working classes don't agitate; but is it desirable that we should wait until they do agitate? (Hear.) In my opinion, agitation by the working classes upon any political subject whatever is a thing not to be waited for, not to be made a condition previous to any Parliamentary movement, but, on the contrary, is to be deprecated and, if possible, prevented by wise and provident measures. (Hear, hear.) An agitation by the working classes is not like an agitation by the classes above them having leisure. The agitation of the classes having leisure is easily conducted. Every hour of their time has not a money value; their wives and children are not dependent on the application of those hours of labour. When a working man finds himself in such condition that he must abandon that daily labour on which he strictly dependent for his daily bread, it is only because than, in railway language, "the danger signal is turned on," and because he feels a strong necessity for action and a distrust in the rulers who have driven him to that necessity. (Hear, hear.) The present state of things, I rejoice to say, does not indicate that distrust; but if we admit that, we must not allege the absence of agitation on the part of the working classes as a reason why the Parliament of England, and the public mind of England, should be indisposed to entertain the discussion of this question. (Cheers.) I have had a recent opportunity of judging for myself of the views of the working classes on this subject. It arose incidentally, but I thought it worth attention at the time, and it may be worth the attention of the House. It was in connexion with the discussion on the Government Annuities Bill, when a deputation representing the most extensive combination of the working classes of Liverpool came to me and expressed their sentiments with respect to that Bill.

Mr. Horsfall.—It was not a deputation from Liverpool, but from London. (Hear. hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I didn't say Liverpool. ("Yes, yes.") I beg pardon, then, I meant London, and I thank the hon. gentleman for the correction, as it enables me to report the views of a body of men eight times large than the working men of Liverpool. (Hear.) They said to me, "If there has been a disinclination to this Bill on the part of the working classes, it is owning to their dissatisfaction with the conduct of Parliament with reference to the extension of the suffrage." My answer to them was, "If you complain of the conduct of Parliament, depend upon it the conduct of Parliament has been connected with the apparent inaction and alleged indifference of the working classes with respect to the suffrage." The answer made a deep impression on my mind. They said, "It is true that since the abolition of the corn laws we have given up Parliamentary agitation—we began to feel then that we might place confidence in Parliament—that we might look to Parliament to pass beneficial measures without agitation. We were told then to abandon, those habits of political action which had so much interfered with the ordinary occupations of our lives, and we have endeavoured to substitute for them the employment of our evenings in the improvement of our minds; but don't turn round on us, and say that we don't care for the extension of the franchise because we don't agitate for it." (Cheers.) The objection made by the hon. gentleman opposite and many others is, that the working classes, if admitted even in limited numbers, or at all events in a considerable proportion, will go together as a class, and wholly separate themselves from other classes. I don't wish to use harsh language, and therefore I won't say that that is a libel, but I believe it to be unjustified by reference to facts. It is not a fact that the working men who are invested with the franchise go together as a class, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that they would go together if there were a moderate and fair extension of the suffrage. If you were to adopt a sudden and sweeping revolutionary measure which would give a monopoly of power to the working clsses; if instead of one third, you gave the franchise to two thirds, there would be some colour for the anticipation; there would be some temptation to set up class interests on the part of those who would then have the means of obtaining a monopoly of power and it would be for us to show that there no danger would arise. But I appeal to the evidence of all who know anything of the facts to say whether we have not seen the working classes when they possessed the franchise, instead of being disposed to go together as a class, rather inclined to follow their superiors to confide in them, to trust them, and to think well of their conduct. Their landlords in the country, imployers in the town, their neighbours, and those whose characters they respect—these are the men whom the working classes select to follow (hear, hear.); and if there is anything which will induce them to band together as a class, it will be a sense of injustice. (Hear, hear,) whatever tends to denote them as persons open to the influence of bribery—as persons whose admission within the pale of the constitution constitutes "a domestic revolution"—whatever tends to denote them as unworthy of confidence and respect is calculated to drive them back to the use of their natural means of self defence, and might, possible, in times we can conceive, become the source of an union of the working classes, which would be adverse to other classes. (Hear, hear.) It is worse than idle, after the able and luminous speech of my hon. friend, to detain the House with the statistics of the question; but I take my stand on the Reform Bill of 1832, and my belief is that before 1832,—the epoch of the Reform Act—although the working classes were not better represented in his House, yet we had among the constituencies some of an important character which were entirely and absolutely working-class constituencies. (Hear. hear.) I myself sat for a scot and lot borough—Newark. At the time that I was first returned for that borough in December, 1832, the constituency was close upon 1,6000, and the constituency is now a little more than 700—in fact, it is in progress of regular decry. That borough was enfranchised in the time of Charles II., when the Crown did not fear to issue writs calling for the return of members by constituencies consisting of all who paid scot and lot. Since the Act of 1832 there has been a large deduction made from the number of working men in the possession of the franchise by the changes which have taken place in the condition of the boroughs called potwallopers, scot and lot boroughs, and by other denominations. I greatly doubt whether, after making fair allowance for the bettered circumstances of working men, as large a proportion of them hold the suffrage now as in December, 1832. (Hear, hear.) If that is so, is it fair and proper that in the 32 years which have since elapsed a reduction should have taken place in the proportion which they bear to the rest of the constituency? (Hear, hear.) Have they no claims to an extension of the suffrage? I think the facts are clear, and I think my hon. friend has shown that a great portion of the facts are reducible to figures, and are capable of being extended with reference to education and the state of the press. Let me, then, refer to one or two points which are not reducible to figures. We are told, for instance, that the working classes are given to strikes. I believe it is the experience of the employers of labour that these strikes are more and more losing the character of violence and compulsory interference with the free will of their own comrades and colleagues, and are assuming that legal and, under certain circumstances, legitimate character which they have as the only means labour can fairly possess of asserting itself against capital in the friendly strife of the labour-market. Let us take, too, that which in former times I believe to have been the besetting sin of labour,—the disposition of the majority not to recognize the right of the minority, and indeed of every single individual to sell his labour for what he thinks fit. On behalf of the labouring class I must say that this doctrine is much harder for them to practise than for us to preach. (Hear, hear.) We have nothing analogous to that which the labouring man feels when he sees his labour being, as he thinks undersold; but still it is our duty to assert in the most rigid terms and to carry high the doctrine of the right of every labouring man to sell his labour as high or as low as he pleases. (Hear, hear.) But with respect to this point which has certainly been a point of weakness, I appeal to those who have experience of the working classes whether there is not reason to believe that the progress of knowledge has borne fruit? (Hear.) Has not the time come when every class of working men admit the right of freedom of labour as fully as it could possibly be asserted in this House? Let us look, for instance to the altered relations of the working classes to the Government, the laws, the institutions, and, above all, to the Throne of this country. Let us go back—it is no long period in the history of a nation—to some years before the passing of the Reform Bill, and consider what was the state of things at a time when many of us were unborn, and when most of us were children,—I mean, to the years which succeeded the peace of 1815. We all recollect the amosphere and the ideas under the influence of which we were brought up. They were not ideas which belonged to the old current of English history, nor were they in conformity with the liberal sentiments which pervaded, at its best periods, the politics of the country. They were, on the contrary, ideas referable to the lamentable excesses of the French revolution, which produced here a terrible reaction, and went far to establish the doctrine that the masses of the community were naturally antagonistic to the laws under which they lived, and were disposed to regard those laws and those by whom they were administered as their natural enemies. Unhappily, there are too many indications to show that this is no vague or imaginary description. The time to which I am alluding was one when the deficiences in the harvest were followed by riots, and when the rioters did not hold sacred even the person of Majesty itself. In 1817, when the Prince Regent came down to open Parliament, his carriage was assailed by the populace of London; and what was the remedy provided for this state of things? Why the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the limitation of the action of the press, already restricted, the establishment of spies, who, for the security of the Government, were sent throughout the country to arrest persons in the formation of conspiracies (Cheers.) And what let me ask, is the state of things now. Why, that this epoch removed from us, in a mere chronological point of view, by less than half a century, is in reality separated from us by a distance almost immeasurable. (Hear, hear.) Now, the fixed traditional sentiment of the working man is confidence in the law, in Parliament, and in the Government. (Cries of "No, no," and laughter.) The quick witted character of hon. gentlemen opposite outstrips, I am afraid, the course of my observations. I was about to proceed to say, in illustration of my argument, that only yesterday I had the satisfaction of receiving a deputation of working men from the Society of Amalgamated Engineers; and that society, consisting of immense numbers, had large balances of money open for investment, and that many of its members would not feel satisfied unless they were allowed to place their money in the hands of the Government by means of some change in the Post-office Savings-bank system. Now, that I think I may say, without being liable to any expression of feeling on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite, was a very small indication among thousands of others of the altered temper to which I am referring. (Hear, hear.) But, instead of uttering on the point my own opinions, I would like to use the words of the working classes themselves. In an address which my right hon. friend the member for Staffordshire heard read at a meeting which was held in the Potteries last autumn they say of their own spontaneous motion, uninfluenced by the action of their employers, in relation to the legislation of late years:—

> "The great measures that have been passed during the last 20 years by the British Legislature have conferred incalculable blessings on the whole community, and particularly on the working classes, by unfettering the trade and commerce of the country, cheapening the essentials of our daily sustenance, placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the obtainment of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil."

And this is the mode in which they describe the conduct of the upper classes towards them:—

> "Pardon us for alluding to the kindly conduct now so commonly evinced by the wealthier portions of the community to assist in the physical and moral improvement of the working classes. The well-being of the toiling mass is now generally admitted to be an essential to the national weal. This forms a pleasing contrast to the opinions cherished half a century ago. The humbler classes also are duly mindful of the happy change and, without any abatement of manly independence, fully appreciate the benefits resulting therefrom, contentedly fostering a hopeful expectation of the future. May Heaven favour and promote this happy mutuality! as we feel confident that all such kindly interchange materially contributes to the general good."

(Cheers.) Now, that language does, in my opinion the greatest credit to the parties from whom it proceeds. (Hear, hear.) This is a point on which no difference of opinion can prevail. (Hear, hear.) I think I may go a step further, and consider these statements as indicating not only the sentiments of a particular body at the particular place from which they emanate, but the general sentiments of the enlightened working men of the country. (Cheers.) It may, however, be said that such statements prove the existing state of things to be satisfactory (hear, hear); but what I would say in reply to that argument is this, that every man who is not presumably incapacitated by some consideration of personal unfitness or politcal danger is morally entitled to come within the pale of the Constitution. (Cheers and counter cheers.) Of course the meaning of that is this (laughter), that sudden, violent, and intoxicating changes must be avioded, but that fitness for the franchise, when it is shown to exist—as I say it is shown to exist in the case of a select portion of the working classes—is not repelled on sufficient grounds from the pillar of the Constitution by the allegation that things are as well as they are. (Cheers.) I contend, moreover, that persons entertaining such sentiments as those to which I have referred are fit to discharge the duties of citizenship and that to admission to the discharge of those duties they are entitled. (Hear, hear.) The present franchise, I may add, on the whole—subject, of course, to some exceptions—draws the line between the lowest middle class and the upper order of the working class. As a general rule, the lower stratum of the middle class is admitted to the exercise of the francise, while the upper stratum of the working class is excluded. That I believe to be a fair description of the formation of the constituencies in boroughs and towns. Is it a state of things I would ask, recommended by clear principles of reason? Is the upper portion of the working classes inferior to the lowest portion of the middle? That is a question I should wish to be considered on both sides of the House. For my own party it appears to me that the negative of the proposition may be held with the greatest confidence. Whenever this question comes to be discussed, with the view to an immediate issue, the conduct of the general body of the operatives of Lancashire cannot be forgotten. (Cheers.) What are the qualities which fit a man for the exercise of a privilege such as the franchise. Self-command, self-control, respect for order, patience under suffering, confidence in the law, regard for his superiors, and when I should like to know were all these great qualities exhibited in a more illustrious degree than under the profound affliction of the winter of 1862? (Hear, hear.) I admit the danger of dealing at once with enormous masses of men; but I am now speaking only of a portion of the working classes, and I for one cannot admit that there is that special virtue in the nature of the middle classes which ought to lead to our drawing a marked distinction between them and a select portion of the working classes, so far as relates to the exercise of the franchise. (Hear, hear.) So far as Lancashire is concerned we have the most extraordinary evidence—evidence amounting almost to mathematical demonstration—of the competency of the working man to discharge such duties as are commonly intrusted to the lower part of the middle classes. I allude to the evidence afforded by the marvellous success of the co-operative system. (Hear, hear.) For my own part, I am not ashamed to say that if ten years ago anybody had prophesied to me the success of that system as illustrated in Rochdale and other towns in the north—if I had been told that labouring men would so associate together for their mutual advantage, to the exclusion of the retail dealer, I should have regarded the prediction as absurd. There is, in my opinion, no greater social marvel than the manner in which these societies flourish in Lancashire, combined with a consideration of the soundness of the basis on which they are built, for the bodies of men who must have had recourse to the system have been those who have stood out with the most manly resolution against the storms of adversity, who have been the last to throw themselves on the charity of their neighbours, and who have proved themselves to be best qualified for the duties of independent citizens. (Hear, hear.) Having numbers of men of that description, it is, I think well worth our while to consider what is the title which they advance to the generous notice of Parliament in regard to their appeal to be admitted to the exercise of the franchise. I myself confess that I think the investigation will be far better conducted if we aproach the question in a calm frame of mind (hear hear), without having our doors besieged by crowds, or our table loaded with petitions, than if we do not enter into it until a great agitation has arisen. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the most blessed of all social progresses is that which consists in the amalgamation together of the interests of all classes of the community, and the forgetting of those distinctions which tend to keep men asunder. (Hear, hear.) I know of nothing which could contribute in any degree comparable to that union to the welfare of the commonwealth. It is all very well to have armies, fleets, and fortifications, and to have them sustained as they ought to be by a sound system of finance, and out of a revenue not wasted by a profligate Parliament, or a profligate Administration. But that which is more important still is that hearts should be bound together by a reasonable extension among selected portions of the people of a privilege to which they have a just title, and it is because I think that it will tend to that binding and knitting of hearts together, and thus to the infusion of new vigour into the old, but in the best sense still young and flourishing, British Constitution that I, for one, am prepared to give my support to the motion of the hon. member for Leeds. (Mr. Locck King). (Loud cheers.)

MR. SPURGEON'S BOTTLED APPLE.

(*From the Spectator.*)

Mr. Spurgeon made a speech at the recent meeting of the Bible Society which contains, as is usual with the speaker, a vigorous, effective and frank illustration of the mode in which he would treat the modern difficulties concerning the Bible. It was not for him, he said, to meet the critical objections to the arithmetical calculations of Exodus, or the authenticity of Deuteronomy. "For my part I do not undertake the task of refuting objections, because I believe that the logical faculty in me is too small, and that if I were to talk against arithmetical objections I should be like the boy who in the churchyard whistled to keep his courage up, and said, 'Who's afraid?'" Mr. Spurgeon does not deny, then, that the criticisms puzzle and baffle him; but in a spirit of evidently good and hearty, though blind and somewhat ignorant, faith, he adds in reference to Dr. Colenso and the other scholars who have recently criticized the old Testament, "We want to cry out to-day, 'Lord, if thine adversaries doubt whether this be Thy sword, lay hold upon its hilt and cut to their very quick, and make them know that there is a God in Israel still, and that there is still God's Word.'" We do not doubt that this is an honest prayer, and that it will receive an answer, not perhaps exactly such as Mr. Spurgeon expects, but still one vindicating the power of the mighty arm which can wield that sword "to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit." Mr. Spurgeon, however, did more than honestly confess his desire to evade rather than meet the modern difficulties about the Bible; in the latter part of his address he illustrated with his usual homeliness and force the best mode of helping the masses to escape, not conquer, them also. "The way," he said, "to secure the masses would be to secure them when young,"—to put them very early, that is, through a strict catechetical course, in which the historical questions now raised about the early Hebrew history should be entirely ignored. And he illustrated the value of this strategy by a personal reminiscence. Mr. Spurgeon's grandmother had on her mantel-piece a bottle which excited to scientific curiosity Mr. Spurgeon's infant mind. In this bottle resided an apple, which was just the size of the largest part of the bottle. Now, at that age Mr. Spurgeon was not only under the mantelpiece, but also under a law which forbade him to climb up to the mantelpiece and the things thereon. Nevertheless, such was the ardour of his spirit of discovery that whenever he could get alone, he took a chair, and got the bottle down, and endeavoured to discover how the apple could possibly have got down that small neck. His first theory on the subject was a little suspicious, and not wanting in analogies to that theological teaching of a fictitious and merely "imputed" foundation of righteousness for human character, in which he was brought up. "I thought the vial must have had a false bottom," and Mr. Spurgeon goes on to wonder how in his various scientific essays to find it he did not manage to break it, and "so get a sound thrashing." However, one day in the garden, while watching apples still unbottled, to him, as to Newton, the solution of the difficulty came. He saw that his grandmother must have put a bottle over the apple while it was still on the branch, and that it grew on inside the bottle till it reached the full dimensions that the bottle allowed. Mr. Spurgeon was reminded of his youthful essay in science while listening to the speeches of his predecessors against the modern critics. "We cannot," he says, "get men under Biblical influences very readily after they are growing up; *but if we can put them inside the bottle when they are little ones, I am sure we shall be following the analogy of nature.*" Now we are very sure that if we catch Mr. Suprgeon's drift aright,—and he means, we imagine, by "Biblical influences." the artificial vials in which narrow sects choose to cork up and label what they regard as the true Biblical influences—this would by no means be following the "analogy of nature." Would it have been according to the analogy of nature if Mr. Spurgeon's grandmother had put a bottle round each of her apple-germs, so that every apple on the tree had been stunted to the dimensions of the object of Mr. Spurgeon's wonder? What does Mr. Spurgeon imagine that the bottled apple would have been worth *as* an apple, if he had broken into its artificial shell and ventured on eating so marvellous a product? Doubtless he is well aware that nothing would have induced him to consume that apple, that it would have been impossible even to regard it with appetite. The illustration suggests nothing less than the "analogy of nature," It suggests how we may avail ourselves of the weakness and ductility of infancy to arrest its growth at a certain stage, or, if it is to be continued at all, to oblige it to rend violently an artificial barrier of our own invention, and bruise itself no doubt in the process, before it can grow to its natural fulness of form and maturity. And to apply Mr. Spurgeon's image as we conceive that he, and many far more highly cultured men, really mean it to be applied, we believe that the rigid catechetical training by which he so strongly recommends that children's minds should be early moulded, is in fact a mode of *proventing* their growing up into "the fulness of the stature of Christ, "by early penning them up in some confining sectarian theory which either arrests the spiritual growth at a certain point or if that prove impossible, renders the shivering to atoms of all respect for its early creed the only condition of future growth,—a condition by the way only less injurious to the mind than its absolute arrest. Who cannot recall at once not only numberless instances of earnest minds still bottled in the creed of good though narrow parents, but many instances also of minds of too great inherent vital force to be so cribbed, cabinned, and confined, which, though they have burst the glass at the weakest part, still retain bulbous fragments of it hanging around some portions, and in other portion show ugly protuberances where they have found themselves free to grow over the rough edges of the ragged and fractured creed?

We should be sorry to be so gravely misunderstood as to be supposed to wish that the child should not from its earliest years be taught the truths of revelation. Coleridge once answered Mr. Thelwall's theory that "it is very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before it should have come to years of discretion and be able to choose for itself,"—by showing him his garden and telling him it was his botanical garden. "How so?" said Thelwall, "it is covered with weeds." "Oh," replied Coleridge, "*that* is only because it is not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries." The answer, though in form only an illustration, is really a perfect piece of moral and spiritual logic. But then the answer supposes that the mind of the instructor is clear in itself as to the distinction between moral flowers and moral weeds. Mr. Spurgeon, on the contrary, as we understand him, is recommending this early bottling in a specific creed as the best mode of anticipating the real difficulties which modern criticism has discovered in the literature of the Bible, and which he himself admits that he does not know how to answer. It is not his function, he says, to answer such difficulties—he has not logic enough, or scholarship enough for it, and it would only be mock courage in him to attempt it. Yet he would escape the difficulties by moulding children's minds early to a creed which ignores them, and assumes as its basis the verbal infallibility of the Bible, in order that they may stiffen in that creed before the difficulties suggest themselves at all. This is not planting their minds with flowers, known to be flowers, to the exclusion of poisonous weeds, but overrunning their minds with a plant not indigenous—indeed confessedly exotic and of doubtful value, because its presence is often found the most convenient method of discouraging the growth of a troublesome weed which it is too troublesome and difficult to extract separately and root by root. What we know in our hearts to be our own highest truth we ought of course to teach our children; but when, like Mr. Spurgeon, we have to confess that we do *not* know the answer to a great set of difficulties, nothing can be less faithful to the spirit of Christian truth than to attempt to stifle the growth of those difficulties in children's minds by impressing early upon them a creed which assumes their non-existence. It is as great a duty to leave scope for the free growth of children's minds in directions in which we do *not* see light, as to enrich them by positive teaching in directions in which we do.

We have never joined in the cry against Mr. Spurgeon, for though narrow in creed, never refined, and not unfrequently vulgar, we hold him to be an earnest, vigorous, and manly preacher of a faith which is from the heart, and which has proved itself to be so by gradually raising the tone of his sermons, and infusing into them more and more of wide and generous Christian charity. He has not hesitated to protest in season against that wicked taking of God's name in vain which represented a terrible accident to the Sunday excursionists as a divine judgment against the breakers of the fourth commandment; and more recently he has warmly defended the principle of the British and Foreign school Society, in which the Bible is read without any inculcation, on theory at least, of distinctive dogmas, on the ground that all true intellectual and moral discipline, however defective in theological completeness, must render children's minds more open to truth and more fit to receive it. Such positions show that Mr. Spurgeon's mind is not itself closed against new truth, and many parts of his recent speech read to us like the earnest expression of a strong and devout though coarse-grained faith. Let him reconsider the question whether early and strenuous inculcation on children of a *half-believed* doctrine of a Biblical infallibility is either consistent with a true faith in God's revelation, or even desirable, in order to nourish that trust in the sharp and powerful "living Word" which Mr. Spurgeon can express with so much power. Is not free and natural faith better than *bottled* faith, after all?

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—June 15th.

Russell, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajkote.
Yonge, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., to join, to Dwarka.
Spottiswoode, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Clark, Lieutenant, 8th Madras Cavalry, en route to join, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th June.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Kurrachee Depot.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. Fassett, 44th Foot, to be Commandant, vice Major Gildea, permitted to rejoin his corps at his own request.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Calder is directed to do duty with the Head Quarters 14th Brigade Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad.

Corporal Thomas Griffiths, 106th Foot, is appointed Hospital Serjeant to the General Depot.

Major W. R. Lambert, Staff Corps, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 10th June.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

20th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. T. James, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties from 4th instant, vice Holton, on temporary Staff employ.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Ships.	Commanders	From
15	Cama Family	Miller	Rangoon April 25.
	Good Success	MacGregor	Calcutta April 17.

DEPARTURES.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	To
15	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Smith	Calcutta.
	John Bright (s)	Bethune	China.
	Diamond	Lang	Calcutta via Mauritius.
	Anne Royden	Affleck	Calcutta.
	Etna	Graham	Liverpool.
	Havelock	Gandy	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Hamlin	Malabar Coast and Colombo.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Steamer *Lady Nyassa*, from Zanzibar.—*Lady Nyassa* was one of the Zambezi exploring expedition and was built at the Cataracts of the River Shire, 300 miles from the coast. She was intended to be carried past the Cataracts in pieces being made to unscrew into 24 pieces, and to endeavour to put a stop to the slave trade by introducing lawful traffic. All the slaves for the ports of Quilloa, Zanzibar, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf come across that Lake. It is 225 miles long by from 20 to 60 broad, and surrounded with mountains.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Arran*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sheraz*, for Muscat.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. p. ton.
	Commencing	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. „

To Clyde }
To Hull } Nothing doing.
To China }
To Calcutta and back ......Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 15th June 1864.

London.

Robert Small—133 bags coffee, 199½ cwt, Roognath Ramchunder & Co.; 191 pieces E. teeth, 11 cwt 2 lbs, Soonderjee Morarjee.

Winterthur—102 cases vermilion, 200½ cwt, Withuldass Munguljee; 35 packages deer horns, 38 cwt, Narronjee Chuttoor.

Liverpool.

Agincourt—163 bales cotton, 704 cwt, B. H. Cama; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

Alsagar—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt, H. Clason & Co.; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt, Sunjee Hemraz & Co.; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt, Lalljee Jugjeevun.

Ann Buckle—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Arundel—82 bales cotton, 287 cwt, Gunesh Venayeck.

Belle Isle—28 bales wool, 84 cwt, 14 bales cotton, 49 cwt, Kessowdass Chothram.

Black Eagle—130 bags linseed, 195 cwt, Topun Enderjee.

Castilian—50 bales wool, 150 cwt, Jeatha Megjee.

Fanny Forsyth—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Hurry Govind.

Floating Light—51 bales wool, 153 cwt, Virjee Mooljee.

Glendower—115 bags surseed, 172½ cwt, Gunessdass Jaysingdass; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, Cowerjee Mowjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, B. H. Cama.

Great Australia—51 bales wool, 153 cwt, Damjee Hunsraz & Co.; 71 bales cotton, 234½ cwt, Goculnath Savucknath.

Harold—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt, Dewjee Jeatha.

Henry Moore—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, A. Bell & Co.

Illustrious—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt, Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia.

Lepanto—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Bomonjee and Cursetjee Ewary; 34 bales cotton, 140 cwt, Ahmudbhoy Hubbibhoy; 500 bundles Linseed 250 cwt, Kessowjee Wagjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, John Clover & Co.; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt, Woomerjee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, B. H. Cama; 500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt, Jugjeevun Hemjee.

Mantura—170 bales cotton, 595 cwt, Volkart Brothers.

Matheran—117 bales Wool, 301 cwt, G. D. Nurotumdass; 104 bales cotton, 364 cwt, B. H. Cama.

Queen of the Mercy—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Khutow Khimjee.

Sir Charles Napier—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Macnee & Co.

Victoria Cross—20 bales cotton, 75 cwt, Mugneeram Gungaram; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Luckmedass Khimjee & Co.

Wabeno—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Edaljee Framjee & Co.

Havre.

City of London—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, J. Siegfried & Co.

New York.

Martaban—1 package Cloves, 1¼ cwt, M. Rogers & Co.; 84 bales Orchillaweed, 286 cwt, 2 qr, 12 lbs, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 1)
687 Winterthur, Seward—Huschke & Co. (c.l. May 21)
595 Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 30)
For Liverpool.
1466 Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co. (c.l. Mar. 17)
534 Agincourt, Pearce—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1261 Alsagar, Pitsom—Martin, Young & Co. (c.l. May 17)
831 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co. (c.l. May 7)
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1197 Aracan, Hatfield—Daly & Sorabjee. (c.l. April 21)
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1035 Havelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.
1180 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
931 Bombay, Sellars—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c.l. Mar. 10)
1414 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorang.
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. (c.l. May 20)
1250 Castilian, Wilburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1549 Claremdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co. (c.l. April 29)
998 City of Amoy, McMillan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1065 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co. (c.l. May 26)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c.l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Corafoth & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Corafoth & Co. (c.l. April 7)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1069 Forgashall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Gray & Co.
789 Glendower, Hughes—B. H. Cama. (c.l. May 5)
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1451 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (discharging.)
1660 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. (c.l. May 20)
394 Harold, Peddeline—F. Sands & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 6)
1562 Harmonides,—Daly and Sorabjee. (c.l. May 2)
1117 Henry Moore,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c.l. May 13)
897 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
906 Lepanto, Martin—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1194 Mataura, Steward—The Captain. (c.l. May 24)
1240 Mistress of the Sea, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
776 Matheran, Allan—J. W. Wright & Co. (c.l. June 1)
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c.l. May 31)
110 North East, Boyd—M. N. Bhowanagaree. (c.l. May 2)
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 28)
990 Owen Glendower,—Macnee & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c.l. April 4)
237 Queen of the Mersey—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 12)
930 Sattara, Killick, Nixon & Co. (c.l. May 18)
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. May 21)
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c.l. May 19)
1071 Staatlie, Campbell—Copland & Co. (c.l. April 28)
1227 Strongbow, Crossman—R. Shipping & Co. (c.l. May 24)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Solberg, Robert—M. Pandoorong. (c.l. May 28)
1000 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co. (c.l. May 23)
1136 Tasmania, Steel—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Copland & Co.
539 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. May 21)
For Havre.
531 City of London, Ferguson, Finlay, Clark & Co.
665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co.
St. Thomas for Orders.
722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
For New York.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
For Singapore.
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
For Kurrachee.
364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
811 Northumberland, Miller.
For Calcutta.
175 Anne Royden, Affleck—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1160 Southern Belle, Dunnestone—W. Nicol & Co.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
For Maulmain.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Copland & Co.
Not Fixed.
775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
611 Alicia, Anderson—J. W. Wright & Co.
1118 Astronomer, Thomas,
Alligator, Nacoda.
Amazon—Dannsberg Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
784 Atiet Rahmon, Jones.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.

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1981 Annie, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
761 Bhooj Nuggur, Bonner.
1936 Belle Maria, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
474 Camila, Crockett—Forbes & Co.
674 Campbell, Ron—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Rankin, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
716 Cameo, Lame—Coupland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
1069 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
933 Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
769 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
909 Dolbadren Castle, Mesnard, S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1198 Daleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1143 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
819 Eloisa, Philpott—B. H. Cama.
364 Fatal Currim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Renti.
1323 French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
624 Fort William, Castle.
Falkland, Muir
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
453 Johana, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1263 Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
503 Marguerite, Bertin—Coupland & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
724 Moroyshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1160 Owangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
924 Prince of Wales, Hunter—Lawrence & Co.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
347 Rahamanee, Nacoda, Damodhur Ragowjee
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
265 Sturdy (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
1169 Sparkler, McLoughton—W. Nicol & Co.
370 Southern Cross, Milman.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq.
1236 Sydenham, Harling.
440 Spitfire, Mills—The Captain.
637 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
1080 Ticonderoga, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
Western Empire.
792 William Kidston, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 7, *Princess Royal*, Kenworthy, from Liverpool 6th February; *Lightning*, Harris, from Hongkong 21st May, touched at Singapore 28th; *Lois*, Lewis, from Natal 21st April; *Cornwallis*, Leeman, from Sydney 2nd April; *Ferozshah*, Davoden, from Bombay 21st May; *Coringa*, Bogard, from Boston 20th February; June 8, *St. Joseph*, Ronsserow, from Masulipatam 1st June; *Lady Franklin*, Rawle, from Bombay 21st May; and *Mary Anne*, Cowilois, from Mauritius 15th May.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 6, P. and O.'s S. N. C. Steam Ship *Bengal*, G. Dunn, from Suez 19th, and Aden 25th May, and Galle 4th June. June 7, Barque *Cecilia*, A. Hudson, from Galle 5th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 7, H. M. Steamer *Wasp*, W. Bowden to Trincomallee; H. M. Steamer *Arracan*, H. Barrow, to Singapore.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226½.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	219 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	272 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	91 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	145 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	178 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	240 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	225 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	95 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	18 per ct.
East India Bank		......	15 per ct.
India Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	27
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	18
Financial Association of India	100	......	44
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 15,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 78,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 36,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	...	......	
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	...	......	
United Mercantile Press Co. Limited	...	......	
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	250
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	......	5 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
,, Loan 1835-36	98¼
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	107¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ...	116¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes ... ,,	10
Spanish Dollars ... ,,	210
Carolus ... ,,	293
Mexican Dollars ... ,,	230
German Crowns ... ,,	214¼
Five-Franc Pieces ... ,,	222
Bar Silver ... ,,	105-8
Gold Leaf ... ,,	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (15th June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.) ... Rs.	600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.) ... ,,	607 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ... ,,	610 to 615
New Oomravuttee ... ,,	585 to 600
New Dharwar Sawgined ... ,,	670 to 675
New Barsee and Nuggur ... ,,	585 to 590
New Veeraval ... ,,	515 to 525
New Khandeish ... ,,	570 to 575
New Poratchee ... ,,	530 to 540
New Accote ... ,,	605 to 610
New Mangalore ... ,,	540 to 545
New Hinghungaut ... ,,	660 to 670

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish ...	at Rs.	6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,,	6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ...	,,	32 to 34.
	,,	33 to 34.
Niger	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANI[illegible], Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, E[illegible], (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. do.
One ,, ,, ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300, and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. | RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq,
LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
3 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do. ... 2s. do.
1 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ... 1s. 11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ... 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, 3 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. ... 2s. ,,
,, 1 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On demand ... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, ,, 3 ,, 4 ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof of being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Contiaent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ... 2s. do.
,, 3 do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 2 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Demand ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions:
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ... 2s. ,,
Sight ... 1s. 11½d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-59 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do. ... ,, 2-53 ,, ,,
Sight ... ,, 2-48 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
4 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 Do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 Do. ... at 2s. ,,
1 Do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11½d. ,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11½d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand ... } 1s. 11½d. ,,
Do. Scotland ,, ... }
Do. Ireland ,, ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11d. ,,
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight ... 3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,,
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 11th June 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. ¾d.
,, 4 ,, 2s. ½d.
,, 3 ,, 2s. ¼d.
,, 2 ,, 2s.
,, 1 ,, 1s. 11¾d.
,, on Demand 1s. 11⅝d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Baks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 27th May 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. ,,
3 ,, ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
2 ,, ... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 ,, ... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
On Demand ... 1s. 11½d. ,,
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.
Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	Rs.	320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do. ...		500
Do. do. forming a pair if required ...		250
Do. do. do. do. ...		275
Do. do. with Opal ...		140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds ...		240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls ...		110
Do. do. do. Emeralds ...		110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds ...		300
Do. do. and Ear Drops ...		250
Do. do. do. do. ...		200
Do. Necklets ...	Rs.	210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from ...	Rs.	30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ...	Rs.	90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ...	Rs.	80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—
400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 ,, ,, Spiced ,,
46 ,, ,, Lobsters.
546 ,, ,, Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 30th May 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.
1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. —*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
George Taylor, Esq. | F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. | H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840—the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly*. *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies in force about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS ANR SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. | F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. | H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for		£6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...		£1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were		£792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ...		£442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	,,	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ...	,,	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. NOTICE.—Mr. Child, the Actuary, and Mr. Peter Hardy, the Consulting Actuary, having died during the past year, and Mr. Impey, the Secretary (who had served the Society for nearly 30 years) having expressed a desire to be relieved from active duties, the London Board of Directors determined to discontinue the appointment of Consulting Actuary and to appoint an Officer competent to discharge the duties of Actuary and Secretary.

After mature consideration of the claims of numerous Candidates, the Board unanimously selected Mr. Frederick Hendriks to fill the appointment.

Mr. Hendriks has had 22 years' experience of Insurance business, during the greater part of which he has been Actuary to the Globe Insurance Company and has had the management of its Life Department.

Mr. Hendriks's qualifications and his thorough acquaintance with the principles and practice of Insurance are well known to all who take an interest in statistical and actuarial subjects. The Directors, in making Mr. Hendriks known to their friends, think it right to state that they have every reason to believe that his best energies will be devoted to the promotion of the interests of all connected with the Universal Society, whether Proprietors, Insurers, or Agents, and they earnestly invite the cordial co-operation of each to assist that Gentleman in his endeavours to increase the *New Business* of the Office.
GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of [illegible] Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Overland Mail and Thacker's Overland News, May 10 and 18 ...	Rs.	1	0
Home News, May 18 ...	,,	0	8
The Economist, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	8
United Service Gazette, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	4
Army and Navy Gazette, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	4
The Tablet, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	4
Medical Times and Gazette, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	4
Illustrated London News, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	4
The Queen, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	4
Weekly Times, May 8 and 15 ...	,,	0	12
Reynolds's News, May 8 and 15 ...	,,	0	12
Lloyd's Weekly News, May 8 and 15 ...	,,	0	10
Photographic News, May 6 and 13 ...	,,	0	[illegible]
Penny Illustrated Paper, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	0	8
——— Weekly News, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	0	8
Illustrated Times, May 7 and 14 ...	,,	1	8

24, Medow-Street. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen ...	Rs.	3	8
Princess Arthur ...		2	8
Duke of Cambridge ...		2	8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe ...		2	8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein ...		2	8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon ...		2	3

THACKER VINING Co.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
In the Press.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER VINING, & Co.

THE following Engineering Books can now be had at Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.—

Browne on the Steam Engine	Rs.	30	0
Do. on the Screw Propeller		24	0
Simm's Practical Tunnelling		16	0
Practical Mechanics' Journal, Second Series, 2 vols..		17	8
Haskoll's Railway Construction, 2 vols ...		34	0
Shaffner's Telegraph Manual		20	0
Juman's Navigation and Nautical Tables ...		14	0
Kirkaldy's Experiments on Wrought Iron and Steel.		13	8
Tate's Mechanical Philosophy		6	12
Barlow on Materials and Construction ...		10	0
Fenwick's Mechanics of Construction ...		9	0
Tate's Strength of Materials		3	8
Woodcroft's Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation		6	0
Simm's Principles and Practice of Levelling ...		6	0
Ritchie's Treatise on Ventilation... ...		6	4
Brady on the Kedge Anchor		10	0
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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude*.
Chessmen, English pattern, per set. Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.
Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.
Do. Genuine Stanton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes. Rs. 25 to 35.
In statu quo Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position, the board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case, Rs. 25 to 35.
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The game of Squails, a new round game played on an even table by any number of players affording capital fun and amusement. Rs. 9.
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The Whitworth Gun: this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.
The Drawing Room Quoit, played precisely in the same way as the ordinary quoit, but being constructed of India Rubber, can be played indoors without danger, a set of 6 in box. Rs. 4-8.
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Playing Cards, best Moguls and Club Cards, per Pack Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.
Also Croquet, Singlesticks, Foils, Boxing Gloves, Cricket Gear, and other out-door games.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.
3 H P } 2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
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Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
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Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
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A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
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Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
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Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
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Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
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4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

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Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
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24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
700 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.
500 ,, ,, Shirtings.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.
A few Bales Twist.
200 Pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
3 Cases Superior Perfumery.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pachdhonee, by order of Shaw Hurgovun Goolalchund on account and at the risk of Shaw Gordhun Veerchund, the first purchaser—
8 Cases Yellow Metal Sheathing landed ex *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 16th June 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Fancy Goods just landed ex *Gertrude*—

A large and new collections of English and French Goods consisting of Elegant Inkstands, Walking Sticks, Pocket, and Memorandum Books, Portemonies, and Ladies Bags, Stereoscopes, Views, Landscapes, Groups, &c. also Music Carte de Visits with the English and Continental Celebraties, Her Majesty and Royal Family Plain, and Coloured, also Stereoscopic Views on Glass, a few of the Celebrated Flute Harmonic, being in fact a Portable Pianoforte, a Case of Fresh Perfumery and other Goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement, the Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

10 Bolts of Grey Canvas, Pictures in Frames, Carriage Candles, American 8 Day and Daily Clocks with Alarums, and 50 dozen French Brandy.

SALE OF COPPER.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 2 P. M.—
12½ Cases of Copper, 125 cwt., on account of Lulloobhoy Hurjeevundass and by order of Visram Govunjee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A new light London Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.
A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Gragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do. ,, ,,
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
Two Gold do. do. by "James McCabe."
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness Plated on German Silver.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists, a Selection of Optical Goods such as Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Magnifying and Reading ditto, Brass and German Silver Mathematical Instruments in Mahogany and Rosewood Cases, the remainder of an Invoice of Tin and Japanned Ware consisting of Sauce and Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Dust-pans, Spittoons, Coffee and Pepper Mills, Telescopes and other Wash-stands, Sets of Tea-trays, White and Woollen Shirts, Portmanteaus, Hair, Cloth and Shoe Brushes, Scissors, Pen Knives, &c. &c.

A number of Cavalry Saddle Trees, Iron Bits, 100 Buff Skins, a few pieces of Yellow Silk Damask Tape, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Dog Cart, with Hood, Horse, and Harness complete, very little used.
A Grey Arab Horse, six years old, quiet and well broken in for a Buggy or Shigram.
One new English-built Buggy.
One ditto Dog Cart.
Six Sets Plated-mounted Harness.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Boree Bunder Railway Terminus, a quantity of Cotton, a portion of which has been damaged by fire.
Also the usual sale of Cotton Sweepings.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Jeevundass Luddha, the Mortgagee, and on account of Memon Hajee Abdool Rayman Hajee Jaebanee, the Mortgagor—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay in Don Tar 2nd Street, or Bhoojwara Molla, containing by admeasurement 42 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1482 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 149 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by a Passage and the property of Hajee Habib Hajee Joosub, on the West by the Don Tar 2nd Row, on the North by the House of Mariam, Beebee, wife of Ebrahim Sahib bin Abdool Guffoor, and on the South by the House of Memon Ally Mahomed Joosub.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior plated mounted single and double Harness.
Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 1 to 12 lights each.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th June 1864.

Holloway's Pills—Hale Constitution.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief, if they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box. Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. These Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes:—"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years, I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

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